ختم نبوت ﷺ زندہ باد — عظمت صحابہ زندہ باد

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ:

معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈمن "**اردو بکس**" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

آپ تمام ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ:

- گروپ میں صرف PDF کتب پوسٹ کی جاتی ہیں لہذا کتب کے متعلق اپنے کمنٹس / ریویوز ضرور دیں۔ گروپ میں بغیر ایڈمن کی اجازت کے کسی بھی قسم کی (اسلامی وغیر اسلامی، اخلاقی، تحریری) پوسٹ کرنا سختی سے منع ہے۔
- گروپ میں معزز، پڑھے لکھے، سلجھے ہوئے ممبرز موجود ہیں اخلاقیات کی پابندی کریں اور گروپ رولز کو فالو کریں بصورت دیگر معزز ممبرز کی بہتری کی خاطر ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔
- کوئی بھی ممبر کسی بھی ممبر کو انباکس میں میسج، مس کال، کال نہیں کرے گا۔ رپورٹ پر فوری ریموو کر کے کاروائی عمل میں لائے جائے گی۔
- ہمارے کسی بھی گروپ میں سیاسی و فرقہ واریت کی بحث کی قطعاً کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔
- اگر کسی کو بھی گروپ کے متعلق کسی قسم کی شکایت یا تجویز کی صورت میں ایڈمن سے رابطہ کیجئے۔
- سب سے اہم بات:

گروپ میں کسی بھی قادیانی، مرزائی، احمدی، گستاخِ رسول، گستاخِ امہات المؤمنین، گستاخِ صحابہ و خلفائے راشدین حضرت ابو بکر صدیق، حضرت عمر فاروق، حضرت عثمان غنی، حضرت علی المرتضیٰ، حضرت حسنین کریمین رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ اجمعین، گستاخ اہلبیت یا ایسے غیر مسلم جو اسلام اور پاکستان کے خلاف پراپیگنڈا میں مصروف ہیں یا ان کے روحانی وذہنی سپورٹرز کے لئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے لہذا ایسے اشخاص بالکل بھی گروپ جوائن کرنے کی زحمت نہ کریں۔ معلوم ہونے پر فوراً ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔

- تمام کتب انٹرنیٹ سے تلاش / ڈاؤنلوڈ کر کے **فری آف کاسٹ** وٹس ایپ گروپ میں شیئر کی جاتی ہیں۔ جو کتاب نہیں ملتی اس کے لئے معذرت کر لی جاتی ہے۔ جس میں محنت بھی صَرف ہوتی ہے لیکن ہمیں آپ سے صرف دعاؤں کی درخواست ہے۔
- عمران سیریز کے شوقین کیلئے علیحدہ سے عمران سیریز گروپ موجود ہے۔
- **لیڈیز کے لئے الگ گروپ کی سہولت موجود ہے جس کے لئے ویریفکیشن ضروری ہے۔**
- اردو کتب / عمران سیریز یا سٹڈی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کے لئے ایڈمن سے وٹس ایپ پر بذریعہ میسج رابطہ کریں اور جواب کا انتظار فرمائیں۔ برائے مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہر گز نہ کریں۔ ورنہ گروپس سے تو ریموو کیا ہی جائے گا بلاک بھی کیا جائے گا۔

نوٹ: ہمارے کسی گروپ کی کوئی فیس نہیں ہے۔ سب فی سبیل اللہ ہے

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اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ ہم سب کا حامی وناصر ہو

1. Advantages and Disadvantages of Internet

Advantages of Internet

Internet has been perhaps the most outstanding innovation in the field of communication. Internet is defined as a collection of various services and resources. Although, many people still think e-mail and World Wide Web as the principle constituents of Internet, there is a lot more in store than e-mail, chat rooms, celebrity web sites and search engines. Today internet has brought a globe in a single room. Right from getting news across the corner of the world to accessing knowledge resources to shopping, everything is at your fingertips.

As with every single innovation, internet has its own advantages and disadvantages. Nevertheless the advantages of the Internet are so huge in number that they outperform the disadvantages quite easily. Let us see what are advantages and disadvantages of Internet.

Disadvantages of Internet

There are a lot of people who see the internet as a promoter of immorality. The first and the foremost disadvantages of internet for students is the wastage of time in social networking websites like facebook, twitter, orkut etc, Students are found spending ample time with These social sites rather than with their books This habit spoils their time, learning habit in some case leads them to involve in immoral activities Besides this the general disadvantages are spamming. Theft of personal details, fraud, virus threat etc:

Spamming denotes distribution of unsolicited e-mails in large numbers They are meaningless and they unnecessarily block the whole system. These activities are treated as illegal while using the internet, there is high probability that your personal details like name, address and credit card number may be accessed by con artists and used for fraudulent purposes. Virus is the biggest problem. It is a program that interrupts the usual operation of your personal computer system. PCs Linked to the Internet have high probability of virus attacks and as a result of this your hard disk can crash, giving you a lot of trouble.

2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Computer

We are breathing in an era of revolutions. New ideals theories and inventions hit the head-lines in the newspapers. Computers, now-a-days have become part of our daily background. News papers, magazines we read, have been typed by computers, the bills we pay are prepared on computers; and statements in banks and other institutions are made over computers and houses are designed by architects with the help of computers. Scientists, businessmen, soldiers and sailors, clerks and directors, accountants and engineers, teachers and lawyers, doctors and researchers, and a growing number of computer personnel make constant use of computers in their daily life. Modern offices hum with the sounds of office machines...typewriters, dictation machines, calculators, copiers, and data processing machines. Computers hold out a great and bright future to mankind. Computer communication will be key to the present and future generations.

Computer is resulted error free and reliable processing of data either human who are prone to errors. Computer has helped in data transmission over long distances. No matter the distance, data can be moved from one computer to the other computer at high-speed. Computer also reduces cost in terms of investments in businesses and concise the record rooms into single hard drive. Computer helped to grow businesses in terms of business meetings, conference, emails and online chatting Sharing of information over the internet is a major advantage which has been brought up by the computers in the global business sector.

Computer causes various health and safety issues. Computer users suffer serious back problems, eyes strain and neck pain. This is probably due to a poor posture or an awkward position while sitting at a computer. Computers are generally expensive to buy and maintain. The first purchase, buying of additional software and maintaining it can be expensive. You are not guaranteed that it will never break down. It has brought along immoral behavior among its users. The availability of the internet has perpetuated the rise of hackers, has made it possible to access pornographic material with ease and even lowered the productivity of employees for they can spend hours in the internet instead of working.

3. My Aim in Life, My Ambition in Life

Every school or college boy dreams of a golden future. He may wish to be a millionaire, to be a political leader, to become an outstanding general and so on. Some of my friends wish to be commercial pilots, some want to be businessmen and some want to join Civil Service.

My aim in life is to lighten the sufferings of the helpless multitude, cheer up their gloomy hearts, share the discomforts of the indisposed people, mitigate the anguish of sufferers and help the handicapped, the languished and the groaning persons. To accomplish this end, the best profession is that of a surgeon's. So I am preparing myself to get myself admitted in a medical college.

I intend to go to U.K or America after my MBBS to specialize in Cardiac Surgery. This field I like because in Pakistan there is a dearth of good heart Surgeons. Heart surgery has developed tremendously in foreign countries and much is being done to save people from such heart diseases which were once considered fatal.

I intend to open a cardiac care hospital fully furnished with modern equipment's for heart surgery. Since treatment in Pakistan is very costly and cost of operation has reached beyond the means of ordinary people, I have an intent ion to charge as minimum as possible so that middle class people may also enjoy the benefit of my hospital. From those who live from hand to mouth I plan to charge nothing but the capitalists must pay enough to enable the hospital to meet its expenditure

A lot of people die of such heart diseases which can be prevented if due measures are taken. I have an aspiration to educate people how they can live free from a lot of heart decease For this a separate department in the hospital I intend to establish which may take the help of electronic media to approach people and tell them about the precautionary measures they must take. My God materialize my ambitions.

4.A Memorable day of my life

Happy days are not infrequent n life. A day is happy when some small desire is fulfilled, a dream is realized and a hope is materialized. A happy day is lost in the jumble of time but the happiest day is never forgotten. It remains fresh and lovely in the mind and is thrilling when thought of. It was the 6th of August, the day the Board was to declare my SSC results. I had worked hard during the year and had done well at the examination but still I was nervous, anxious, and uneasy. Hope and desperation got hold of me in turn. At one minute I was sure of my success and at the other I feared failure. Time passed slowly that day and minutes seemed to be years.

All of a sudden my younger brother rush earn with a newspaper in his hand. I snatched it and began to search for my roll number among those who had secured Grade A. My heart sank as it was not there. Then I searched further but my roll number was not among the students, who had got grade B or C I burst into tears and felt so weak that I could not stand. My younger brother suggested to search in the list of students securing A1 grade. I did so and shouted with glee to find my roll number there. My mother came running from the kitchen to see what had happened. When she came to know about my results she prostrated on the floor and thanked God with tears running down her cheek.

The atmosphere changed suddenly. Everybody seemed glad. The news soon reached my relatives and friends. They began to come to congratulate me with boxes of sweets. Some of my relatives gave me money. My father was at his office. My younger brother telephoned him. He was overjoyed and came home smiling. He gave a five hundred rupees note and embraced me. In the evening my mother had cat led my relatives and friends to dine. She had prepared tasty dishes. Well enjoyed the feast, talked and laughed. In the feast, appeared to be some one of importance and I beamed with glee. It was my happiest day and I will never forget he thrill, the exhilaration and the elevation I felt that day.

5. Load Shedding of CNG

At the present time, the majority vehicles in Pakistan run on CNG (Compress Natural Gas). In this situation Pakistan has the massive number of CNG filling stations. But nowadays, Pakistan is facing CNG crisis. Moreover, Punjab province is the country's largest province with respect to population which is used in the greatest amount of CNG is our vehicles, industries, mills and home.

According to the Pakistani Government, the reason of load-shedding of CNG is only for winter seasons because the gas freezing in the pipes and its pressure becomes very low. There is a sharp increase in the use of CNG vehicles as well, but the Government, production of gas is not seeing any increments with that percentage. That is how, Pakistani Government continued CNG load-shedding in the summers.

Another one reason of load-shedding is when General Musharraf's as President of Pakistan, he implemented certain policies which resulted in gas shortages. He promoted the use of CNG as an alternative to petrol The price of CNG was less than half the price of petrol, hence the majority of people switched over to it. The government also encouraged setting up CNG stations to ensure there were enough in every region to meet the demands. As a result, many people took this opportunity to set up CNG stations, and in some neighborhoods, one could be found after every few meters. Due to this, the residents of the area did not receive enough natural gas during high peak seasons.

The public started using CNG in a few years; especially the public transport was now running on CNG. According to the figures of 2009, there were 21, 91,000 vehicles using CNG Engines/CNG Kits and 2941 CNG refill stations in the country and currently this figures increasing very high rate.

Majority of public transporters in Pakistan do not do their transport business on CNG during these days because CNG is not available, at about three or four days in a week, this causes not only a great loss to the transporters themselves but the life of the commoners is also affected badly. The students face difficulty in going to their educational institutes due to the in availability of transport. School and office staff that uses the public transport reaches their offices late, and this happens more often. Patients suffering from fatal diseases die, due the in availability of transport to the hospitals during the days CNG is not available.

Same is the case with small level businesses, due to CNG load-shedding and public is extremely insulted at the Government due to the on-going CNG load-shedding. Moreover, at this moment is the right time to work out this crisis and Government must take the serious steps to resolve this serious issue otherwise this problem will gone out of the margin.

6. Natural Disasters on Earthquake

Earthquake is one of the most terrible natural disasters. Its source can be traced to the early days of earth formation. It is responsible for a lot of damage to living and non-living beings. For many centuries man did not know why earthquakes come and how they happen and to what area they would damage. He only felt that mother earth was angry with him and so caused the earthquake and he always feared it. A natural disaster is the effect of a natural hazard that leads into environmental, financial and human loss.

There are different types of earthquakes, some are small covering small distances and some are large covering larger distances. Earthquakes are caused by sudden movements of rock beneath the earth. Stresses in the earth cause blocks of rock to break, then move along a fault, or crack. Rocks and earth may slip in any direction along a fault-sideways or up and down. Almost 95 out of 100 earthquakes occur in two great belts - the Pacific Belt, and the Mediterranean Belt. Most of the world's active volcanoes and young mountain ranges are in these areas an erupting volcano sometimes may cause an earthquake. Earthquakes bring widespread distraction. Shock waves go in all direction from the center of an earthquake.

The vibrations cause the earth to tremble and crack. rumbles like thunder may accompany the tremor. Cities near the center of the quake may be hard hit. Fires often rage out of control because of damage to gas mains, water pipes, and power lines. Building may fall. Landslides may bury villages or change mountain shapes River courses sometimes are changed by upheavals. Lakes and Waterfalls may be formed by shifts in land.

It is true that a natural disaster is a natural process and we cannot stop it with the limited knowledge of nature. But by making certain preparations, we can reduce the magnitude of the loss to life and property. First of all we should reduce global warming which is the root cause of all the problems. We should also have insurance policies so that we could have sufficient

money to rebuild our lives after any such disaster. The scientists should invent advance warning systems. While construction we should make sure that it is strong enough to withstand earthquakes. We should educate people about evacuation during any disaster.

7.Importance of Leisure time Activities

My favorite leisure time activity is reading books because they play a very important port in developing the minds of students. They provide a valuable training in the art of self-expression and also provide an opening for the student's creative genius. I read religious books because they have a deep effect on human minds. They teach us how to live a life and how to treat other human beings with due respect and dignity. I also read general books which contain articles based on various topics, stories, poems, etc. by different writers. In this way I am able to increase my knowledge by these valuable books. In fact, the book is the teacher and the reader is the pupil.

I have become fully acquainted with the philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, Bertrand Russell and Allama lqbal; with the theories of Einstein, Newton and Darwin; with the poems of William Shakespeare, William Wordsworth, Ghalib, Allama lqbal and Shah Abdul Latif Bhatti by books I sometimes have to go to the public libraries in order to quench my thirst for knowledge by studying general books, and reference books and encyclopedias.

I really learn about many things by reading books on History, Geography, Literature Islamic knowledge Science etc. As a matter of fact, I fully enjoy my favourite leisure time activity by reading books on different subjects.

8.Importance of Discipline in Life

Mankind is the most serious somebody in the entire cosmos. We, the humans, have been relinquished umteen qualities that alter us antithetical from place of the species. Goodness, noesis, imigination, creativity, power to covenant and some author are the characteristics man is lake with. From all these God-gifted qualities, one grievous and self-generated capableness is being disciplinarian.

It is a unparalleled dimension that can enrich both single and sociable lives. A elite or an individual can chisel himself convincingly through providing discipline in every walkway of history. At residence we know to remark discipline. We cannot backside up neat children, if there is no penalty.

A accommodation, where there is no disciplines, is meet equivalent a mischievousness. So train should be enforced on children at interior. The plate, in-fact, is the firstborn piazza to teach the appreciate of check In unimaginative story the aforesaid develop dominates all hominine activities. Those who obey rules and transmit their story accordingly are elated but those who violate are un laughing and experience. Penalization works everywhere. It controls our movements and activities. It criterion our need and yet our institution. There is no facet in heaven and material where discipline does not learning.

9. Role of Media in Every Day Life

Irrespective of geographical boundaries the world has turned into global village because of media and communication. The technology is the bigger aspect that has promoted it more. Now a day's media has a great role in our life and that has been increasing day by day. Every person in this world is surrounded by media. Electronic media means television, radio, computers etc.

One is the most vital role of media as a television of our life, the level of awareness among the youth of Pakistan is more than the other countries. As we know media is a tremendous source for knowledge. Pakistan has round about 80 to 100 news channels that is the mine thing that increases more awareness in our youth. If we compare our youth understanding level with American youth we will feel the difference because there only 2 to 3 news channels. This is in every field especially in political discussion. Awareness is very essential and it can easily get by the electronic media news. Youth should promote the awareness of very thing through this mean because it is the best way.

Second is the most essential role of media as a computer / internet of our life, who spend too much time on social sites, or who take the abuses of online bullies seriously on the sites could have some issues. For parents, even those of teenagers who are 16 and 17, it is important to watch to make sure that social media sites do not take over the lives of children When used appropriately, it can be a very good thing. Media has had a bad effect on a generation, mainly because ,youth is strongly influenced by media. Teenagers and children wish to follow the people ,who get recognized and do what they do to get noticed. Sometimes, they focus on bad part of the media and strive to be a part of it. However, many are not succumbed to a life of crime.

Moreover, media can be use as healthy activity which includes education researches, technologies and other things so that young generations can easily adopt that and can get information from them. Media news channels are bringing up the programs like Apprenticeships and Dragon's Den for the young generations to come up and bring out some innovative ideas. They have started a program "khabar nak" which is playing a very vast and vital activity to refresh the mind of youth. The ways in which they tell and discuss news is quite a funny and having a great sense of humor & then provide their analysis about the news and also tell the influence of that news on the people. Another big example is Pakistan idol.

The Electronic media news is source of entertainment also. Media broadcasting has introduced the new way of casting news. The news is tell in a different manner that people especially youth can take interest in the news. They have used a funny manner and also highlight the news in such a manner that which become attention seeker. We have a clear example of GEO TAIZ. Youth like to watch this news channel.

The media affects people's perspective. Too much intervention of media in everything is a matter of concern. Media can be considered as "watch dog" of political democracy. I believe, if the media identifies its responsibility and work sincerely and honestly, then it can serve as a great force in building the nation.

10. Traffic Hazards in Karachi

Traffic difficulty are fleet growing in Karachi due to unobstructed wickedness of reciprocation rules. World instrumentation drives restraint their vehicles at unlicensed bus stops ,flat bottom on drudging anchorage with no naming to production and cease passengers. This practice continues unchecked and has also led to mortal accidents. Reciprocation jams are seen on every prima roadworthy during eyeshade hours as the motorists do not rise the reciprocation rules. They do not detain in their lanes and some of them level ignore the red sandy signals.

It is observed that motorists preserve to get without movement on headlights still after sunsets and nobody checks them. Even move cyclists and rickshaws drivers do not sense the necessity to invoke on their indicators before action a release .similarly, numerous vehicles make headlights, fern and setback lights that are out-of-order but there is no change on them.

Misbranded stalls, bazaars and automobile markets in galore areas of Karachi are other crusade of outstanding traffic hazzards Saddar, Emperor Industry, Vaudevillian roadworthy, Shape and lighthouse are the most polluted region of the Karachi municipality. Especially impenetrable buses in Saddar create interchange jams when their drivers tract them faction in the midriff of the agency to withdraw up passengers. They do not desire to consecrate way to others.

The company of fatal route accidents hit also accrued in Karachi because of motion and necklace driving. The evaluation finished on the anchorage has been washed out and the anchorage themselves hit also been redress during the recent tormented rains. It is really shipwrecked that equal forty fin years of our independence, we mortal not been fit to reckon the displace difficulty of Karachi.

11. Terrorist Activities in Pakistan

Terrorism means to use violence to terrorize people for political purpose. It is also used to force or treat to weaken the courage of others In order to change one opinion. This one is the most serve-problem of the present age that people, all over the country as well as the whole Third World are facing this devilishness. The basic causes of terrorism are only to make the political position of the glob in certain. Terrorism becomes or may become conclusion effects of strain and too much anxiety.

The causes of terrorism always are the Immorality, malevolence and maliciousness and its very important aim, planning or intention is prevail, lawlessness, destruction and utter loss to innocent lives and properties. This devilish destruction forces are always in action and they remain ready to create political misadministration in the country. Terrorism is the worst form of barbarism. A barbaric action is always supposed as terrorism for it generates. These are countless terrorists groups in action in the world who are always busy in their evil detrimental actions.

Pakistan political environment has been very much disturbed not a single government could be able to establish itself for the specified period. During this span of time the rate of corruption enhanced very much. The graph of criminal activities raised due to the accountability forces. The standard of political awareness has been descending rapidly Terrorism generates strains and anxiety to the decent and honest person of the world. It is an open challenge to our government, the law enforcing agencies and intelligence agencies to fight against this devilish deed. Who is responsible for this vulgarity The answer is that who proposes to change the peaceful atmosphere into pathetic and these are the terrorist who play with the lives of innocent human brings for covetousness of money about which they do not know that this money is transitory thing which they do not know that everything in this world will remain here when he will go into the mouth of death.

At this stage it has become most essential to wipe out terrorism form the horizon of the glob and to everyone living this Third World and Pakistan in particular, should be provided their rights on the bases of real just.

12. Power Breakdown

At the present time, power is one of the most important things we use every day. It has also become a part of modern life and one cannot think of a world without it. Electricity power has many uses in our day to day life. It is used for lighting rooms, working fans, air conditioners and domestic appliances like using electric stoves, and more. All these provide comfort to people. In factories, machines are worked with the help of power. Essential items like food, cloth, paper and many other things are ultimately linked of power. If power breakdown, survive so difficulties.

Pakistan was plunged into darkness after a key power transmission line broke down early on Sunday in an incident being initially blamed on a rebel attack, the newest reminder of the country's crippling energy crisis. The power breakdown, one of the worst Pakistan has experienced, caused electricity to be cut in major cities throughout the country, including the capital Islamabad. This was the major breakdown of the system within the past breakdowns plunging countless cities, towns and villages in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan into darkness. A substantial area in Sindh was affected, more that 70 percent of Karachi had plunged into darkness.

However, the spokesman of the Baloch Republican Army, Sarbaz Baloch, claimed that the defunct militant group had carried out the bombing of two 220 kv transmission lines in Notal area of Balochistan's Nasirabad district Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif took notice of the power breakdown and issued instructions for the immediate resumption of power supply on an emergency basis. Power supply in many areas was restored after instructions were issued by the prime minister.

Pakistan's electricity distribution system is a complex and delicate web and a major fault at one section often leads to chain reactions and breakdowns of power generation and transmission.

In addition to chronic infrastructure problems, the energy sector is also trapped into a vicious "circular debt" brought on by the dual effect of the government setting low electricity prices and customers failing to pay for it. State utilities therefore lose money, and cannot pay private power generating companies, which in turn cannot pay the oil and gas suppliers, who cut off the supply.

Solving Pakistan's power crisis was a key campaign pledge for Sharif in the run-up to the 2013 general election, and the shortage is heaping fresh pressure on his government.

13. Use and Abuses of Internet

uses of Internet

Internet has been perhaps the most outstanding innovation in the field of communication. Internet is defined as a collection of various services and resources. Although, many people still think e-mail and World Wide Web as the principle constituents of Internet, there is a lot more in store than e-mail, chat rooms, celebrity web sites and search engines. Today internet has brought a globe in a single room. Right from getting news across the corner of the world to accessing knowledge resources to shopping, everything is at your fingertips. As with every single innovation, internet has its own advantages and disadvantages. Nevertheless the advantages of the Internet are so huge in number that they outperform the disadvantages quite easily. Let us see what are advantages and disadvantages of Internet.

Abuses of Internet

There are a lot of people who see the internet as a promoter of immorality. The first and the foremost Abuses of internet for students is the wastage of time in social networking websites like facebook, twitter, orkut etc, Students are found spending ample time with These social sites rather than with their books This habit spoils their time, learning habit in some case leads them to involve in immoral activities Besides this the general disadvantages are spamming. Theft of personal details, fraud, virus threat etc.

14. Unforgettable Incident of Your Life

It was the prototypical day of Sept. My prove of S. S. C was to be explicit on that day. I had been ready for the day with anxiety and oddity. I got up at six o'clock. I took town and prayed to God to player my success. I was somewhat strange and unsatisfied. My noses was swinging between trust and fright. It was a unusual travel of anxiousness and mean. I was not certain what was slotted for me. My parents had spot outlook of me. At one present i was careful that I would conceding obtaining Rating 'A'. Again, I feared that if I unsuccessful or unsaved separation. It is an habitual emancipationist that there is also an surroundings of vary in every touching, nevertheless dandy one may be as a tested. In stubby, I was in a really neurotic care.

The newspaper-boy had not yet come. The writer of example was travel out. I was getting much and more unsatisfied. At inalterable, the newspaper-boy came shout. I brought stuff from him. My safekeeping were shaking and viscous pounding. With trembling safekeeping i opened the paper. Within a min i pioneer out my Range No. among the Grade A1. I thanked to Omnipotent God for the success which he granted me.

Then i ran to my overprotect and gave her the healthy broadcast. She was overwhelmed with joy. My fuss and sisters got up and rejoiced. The object air of the domiciliation was at one denaturized. Numerous of my relatives brought sweet-boxes for me. All were in jolly and elysian hunour. In the new teachers. They all congratulated me. We passed the entire day cheerfully. Infect, it was the happiest day of my living which I shall recall for umpteen years to arrive.

15. Importance of Media

A network of source which I used to inform, motivate and entertain people is called Media. Some of following are used as a form of media. Radio, Television, Internet or Cable Net, Cable TV Networks etc. Imagine a city without televisions, radio, or internet connections. All these media facilities provide people awareness of what is going on around them. Electronic as well as print Media is an effective way of communication as it provides link between ordinary persons and others in the world. It is only due to newspapers that we can read in the morning about the events that took place on the other side of the world only the day before. Besides, electronic media can telecast live happenings from around my corner of the world. Radio, Television and Internet are inventions that extend, across all areas of internet including weather forecasts, entertainment, educational broadcasts, business and important political and social events. Companies that want to sell their products by advertising also make use of media. Media is very important in the fast moving world, because without media the society would be unaware of the local and foreign affairs.

Electronic media is the most unpredictable mean of spreading knowledge among people One gets biased and one-sided views through this media and nobody can rely of truth. Internet was supposed to be used for gaining information from throughout the world, but only a fraction uses it for information. Rests are being morally devaluated through the improper and non-religious publishing.

The source of Media is very important in the modern world. It is a source which is directly related to common people, so it must realize its responsibility and cry to broadcast such programs which build up the moral values in the society.

16. Muslim Unity

The Muslim world is chockfull of rage at injustices both real and imagined. Now that we finally have some minimal face-time in the mass media, we have a long list of grievances which we wish to make known.

The "Satanic West" and "Evil Israel" feature prominently in our tirades. The former is hated mostly because of colonial-era grudges and the colonial legacy. Of course, everyone knows that before the colonial period Muslims were Allah's gift to the planet disseminating the seeds of wisdom, tolerance and progress in our wake.

In contrast, there are almost two billion Muslims who sit on 70 percent of the world's oil, not to mention countless other natural resources. When the history of this period is written, it will scarcely seem believable that the huge Muslim nation felt victimized by the tiny Jewish nation. If we are impoverished and oppressed, it is, first and foremost, our own fault. While the US government does indeed support the House of Saud, it is not Prince Bush who sits on the throne. While the Israeli government does indeed oppress the Palestinians, Jordanians were the ones who occupied their territories from 1948 to 1967, not Israelis.

While the US government supplied arms to the most extreme of the Afghan mujahideen, American soldiers were not the ones who massacred the Hazaras in Mazar-e-Sharif. While the US government provided critical support to Saddam Hussein right through the worst of his atrocities, Iraqi soldiers were the ones busily gassing Kurds in their north, massacring Shias in their south, invading Kuwait in their south-west and threatening Jordan to their west, not Americans.

Americans and Israelis do not rule our countries If our leaders are corrupt sell-outs, it is up to us to rectify that. There were no Arabs in the vanguard of the French Revolution. There were no Indonesians fighting alongside the native American tribes against the European colonists. Similarly, Muslim countries will not attain salvation by waiting for noble Westerners to solve their problems, or by constantly complaining and asking for more aid, investment and visas.

17. The Role of Media

The role of media in any society has to be positive in many ways. Media is the major source of exposure of the events and activities in a society, for example events, unethical things, bomb blasts, road accidents, business, street crimes, special cases, entertainment, sports and everyday problems a individual faces in life. It is really important to have awareness about our surroundings and media, like TV, Newspapers Radio, Internet and other media developments in recent years in Pakistan have changed the information usage and consumption patterns helps us do that. Media's people must report and present these events to the audiences in time. The priority of the news items is determined by media outlets and media people. Media also remind us which issue is to be the 'prime issue' of the day among dozens of ongoing issues.

Media plays an important role in the grooming of our society. Its significance cannot be denied. It is the fast effecting medium of transferring information and awareness about old, current and new things to a society. It includes both electronic and print media. Let us discuss some of the major roles and responsibilities of media fulfills and what should be its role and responsibilities towards a society. Now telling programs are on air and these revealing programs enhance statesman knowledge of topical peoples. The most primal bright view of Media is that now they are optimal communicator of melody for localized peoples. They furnish optimal level for all types of peoples when they are discharged. In squab by with improvements in media they are more trenchant and helpful for all age of peoples.

Televised news is the most powerful medium today, especially in Pakistan where the literacy rate is extremely low. Due to impact of TV channels, the people are more informed The electronic media, along with the print media, often criticize the government for going against the spirit of the constitution, violating democratic traditions and being unaccountable to the public at large for inflation, unemployment, poverty, deterioration of the law and order situation and highhandedness against opposition.

It can be used as a motivational force to bring consensus on vital issues like education and health. The truth is that the significance of the media as a medium of interconnectedness of human affairs cannot be undermined in an age of rapid globalization. A free media that works conscientiously can serve as the collective conscience at the national and international level. This, however, is often easier said than done.

The reporter or journalist is after all human and endowed with biases and in some cases prejudices and as with all power bases the media too is vulnerable to the corruption of the absolute power. There will always be those in their ranks who can be bought with cash or perks or promises of paradise.

At the end, media can facilitate stabilize and strengthen the country by playing educational and informative role and by imparting knowledge to the masses as knowledge is power and only a well-informed society can develop a positive approach towards life.

18. Mobile Phone A Curse or Blessing

This is the question the country is asking. Mobile phones are considered by many as an essential part of modern day life, from the businessperson who uses the mobile phone as a vital link with the office, to the teenager who has the phone for recreational use. By using mobile phones are we damaging our long-term health just to stay in contact or worse simply just for a good image?

Mobile or cellular phones have changed dramatically over the past two or three years. The new generation of WAP phones now allow the user to connect to the Internet, send e-mail and even listen to the radio. The e-mail feature, a tremendous advancement in technology, allows businesspeople to contact their office at anytime day or night. Not only can e-mail be used throughout Britain but also messages can be sent globally Sending e-mail is not nearly as expensive as the conventional methods of contact, therefore has the potential to reduce costs considerably for the company. The e-mail can be sent anytime, not just within office hours, and time differences between countries are no longer a consideration.

Many mobile phone users claim one of the main advantages of ownership is the ability to contact friends or family in the event of an emergency. Most women who travel alone feel more secure knowing that in an emergency or breakdown they can summon help without leaving the safety of their car therefore, the mobile reduces the chances of being run over or worse raped. By having your mobile phones with you could it be a silent killer?

The reduction in costs associated with owning and using a mobile phone, largely due to the introduction of the new pay and go tariff, means that many more people are now able to

afford a mobile phone. The main disadvantage of this is that the networks can become overloaded and make it extremely difficult to connect to the network. The consequences of this could be disastrous, mobile phone owners are lead to believe that they can contact help in the event of an emergency when, in effect the crowed network may make this impossible.

Many parents are increasingly buying mobile phones to stay in contact with their children. In doing so are they endangering their own health and more importantly the health of their children? Many studies have been commissioned to assess the health risks associated with ownership and use of a mobile phone. Mobile phone emits a type of electromagnetic radiation called radio-frequency radiation (RFR). The possible health risks of RFR can be characterised in two ways: thermal and non-thermal.

Thermal effects occur when enough RFR, at certain frequencies, is absorbed to be converted to heat, increasing tissue temperature. However non-thermal effects and their health risks are something of an unknown quantity. Though disputed, it's suggested they can occur at lower levels of exposure and involve changes to body cells, possibly leading to anything from memory loss and headaches to tumours and even Alzheimer's. So far reports and investigations have been inconclusive. The long awaited study by Sir William Stewart into mobile phone safety concluded, "The balance of evidence does not suggest mobile phones technologies put the health of the general population at risk."

19. Science A Curse or A Blessing

Retributive nearly 6,000 period ago, men lived in a cave lie dressed himself in skins. He fed himself by toil and sport fishing. He had to work with his own keeping everything he needed. He went yearn distances on his own legs. His experience was tapering, cheerless, problematical and venturous. Ultramodern man lives a vastly diverse sentence. He is comfortably and elegantly housed, fed and panoplies.

His humans is panoptic, blinking and moderately invulnerable. Old-tune animal toil is no human necessary for him. It is bailiwick that has brought almost this "spunky new man." This story of leisure and pleasure. In so far as field has finished this, it is orison. Let us lint took at the blinding back of the accolade.

Ability has prefabricated wonderful machines. It has revealed incredible energies which run these machines. Man needs no individual toil and mod with his hands and legs. The machine does most of his output for him. It gives him leisure. The imagine of a push-button creation has tome apodictic for him. Size has been destroyed. Neo mechanism and connection of prefab the experience decrease nigh to thing. Men and things and interestingness and views can skirt the globe with lightning speeding. Inter-planetary travelling is now a certainty. We are now on the eve of colonizing new planets.

Our lives hare transform healthier, New medicine, sanitation, penalization and surgery are subjection solon and more bodily and mental ills day by day. No disease is beyond aid now. The oldness of account has enlarged. The quinine has terminated malaria dull glucose injections put a new time in a dying man.

Surgery has created wonders Bailiwick also provides entertainments to millions of people. Theatre entertains us and radio and television provides recreation. The creation of nutrient has raised. Industry has been revolutionized. Hungriness has been regimented. In unforesightful, the technological development is awesome.

It is an habitual fact that field has prefabricated valuable try to the utilization of earthborn Intelligence. Crucial excellence has also made a wonderful tread. But the honorable utilization of man or moral values has been totally unnoticed. Ability has provided us with a vast render of couple shelf but alas it is not existence put to good use.

As a ending of this, we someone miserably unsuccessful to reach the desired object. We somebody solon noesis and science but lower of reference and self-control. Technological developing has out-stripped our righteous or sacred procession. It has prefab us egotistic, greedy and maturate our lives pitiful with a horrible subsequent. So, Noble Tennyson laments that knowledge has develop but wisdom lingers.

20. Problems of Karachi City

Karachi is the center of trade and economic activities, in past, it was regarded as the city of light as it was bright and glittering. The roads were washed every day in the evening and the lamp post were there to light every place. This all seems too fascinating and mad man's dream at present, for Today's Karachi is the opposite of what we heard of it from our parents. The Karachi 1 we find today is full of problems.

Sewerage problem is the most severe problem of the day. The roads are usually blocked because of chock sewerage lines. These lines were meant for a small group's need, but with the expansion of population, they obviously proved to be insufficient. The government solves individual sewerage problems on adhoc basis so the result is quite disappointing. The line which is fixed today chocks after few days and therefore, the dirty water is seen standing everywhere and causes several diseases. Another severe problem is the shortage of drinking water.

Water is the basic need of every society Karachi has long been suffering the shortage of water and people are left on the mercy of Tankers. The connections that were earlier taken at home usually release air or if water comes, it stays for wink of an eye The most pathetic thing is that some time sewerage water mixes with the drinking water and Spoils the stored water of the people. The problem is not over at this stage and as soon as summer arrives, it brings with it the load shading. The former city of light is now called the city of darkness. The unannounced and constant power failure hits everyone equally. The hospitals Factories, institutions and houses suffer badly and the usual work of life freezes. The irony is that complaints are not heard or if something is done to restore power; it proves to be short lived. In short we can say that problems of Karachi are numerous, and people are suffering and looking for a reformer to step forward m order to solve these problem.

21. Rights of Women in Islam

One wonders what terms like woman emancipation and feminism have a relevance in an Islamic state? Islam is a religion which gives prime importance to justice. It preaches compassion, tolerance and sympathy for all, irrespective of gender, caste or creed. When the world was ruled by barbarism, Islam uplifted humanity from the abyss of savagery.

In pre-Islamic Arabia women could be inherited by relatives of their husband when the latter died, whether they liked to marry them or not. Islam stopped that practice and other similar ones which reduced the status of women in society to that of animals, or inanimate objects which could be inherited, Girls were buried alive because they were considered a burden for the family as well as society. Islam gave woman the right to live not merely to exist!

Islam tell us that a woman deserves respect just as a man does. She deserves all the respect for just doing what she as a woman can do best. That is why as a mother she may have to be respected by her son three times more than he respects his father, but &s a wife, she has to' obey her husband within certain limits. A mother doing her duty properly may be no less in the eyes of God than he head of a state doing his part well.

A women's role as a daughter, a sister, a wife is no less important than man's. It is obvious that men are inherently better than women in some spheres of life, just as women are better than them in several other spheres. A woman's role as a mother is one for which she is most suitable by her 'nature. Unfortunately, modern society is haunted by an unfounded disdain for this role-"women are not just machines to produce babies we often heat ,nice, young ladies crying out. In the world of high fashion, where smiles are affected and love is pompous, genuine respect for life is becoming dangerously remote.

A man who saves one life in his lifetime does almost enough to justify his own, in his world. Giving birth to life and nursing it is sublime. A woman does it, she gives birth. She becomes the instrument of God's benevolence as the Creator. Her existence would truly be noble even if her role were confined to just that A woman's contribution in multiple roles is simply undisputable. In her company, man finds an escape from all the harshness of life. In her dependence, he finds a reason to live and hope. In her purity, he sees his honour, in her love and loyalty he revives his strength.

Family is the basic unit of any society. Woman has not been forbidden from helping her family financially, just as the husband has not been forbidden from helping his wife in her duties after having fulfilled his responsibilities. Providing for the family is the 'husband's duty, not wife's except in unusually circumstances.

22. Noise Pollution

Natural sounds-waves, winds, birdsong - are so soothing that companies sell recordings of them to anxious people seeking a relaxing atmosphere at home or in the car. One reason why "environmental sounds" are big business is that ordinary citizens, especially city dwellers, are bombarded by noise pollution. On the way to work, on the job, and on the way home, the typical urban resident must cope with a continuing barrage of unpleasant sounds.

The noise levels in an office can be unbearable. From nine to five O'clock, phones and fax machines ring, computer keyboards chatter, intercoms buzz, and copy machines thump back and forth. Every time the receptionists can't find people, they resort to nerve-shattering public address system. And because the mangers worry about the employees' morale, they graciously provide the endless droning of canned music. This effectively eliminates any possibility of a moment of blessed silence.

Traveling home from work provides no relief from the noisiness of the office. The ordinary sounds of blaring taxi horns and rumbling buses are occasionally punctuated by the ear-piercing screech of car brakes. Taking a short cut through the park will bring the weary worker face to face with chanting religious cults, freelance musicians, screaming children, and barking dogs.

None of these sounds can compare with the large radios many park visitors carry. Each radio blasts out something different, from heavy-meal rock to baseball, at decibel levels so strong that they make eardrums throb in pan. If there are birds singing or wind In the trees, the harried commuter will never hear them.

Even a trip to work at 6 or 7 am isn’t quiet. No matter which route a worker takes, there is bound to be a noisy construction site somewhere along the way. Hard hats will shout from third - story windows to warn their coworkers below before heaving debris out and sending it crashing to earth. Huge front-end loaders will crunch into these piles of rubble and back up, their warning signals letting out loud, jarring beeps. Air hammers begin an earsplitting chorus of rat-at at-tat sounds guarantee to shatter sanity as well as concrete. Before reaching the office, the worker is already completely frazzled.

Noise pollution is as dangerous as any other king of pollution. The endless pressure of noise probably triggers countless nervous breakdowns, vicious arguments, and bouts of depression. And imagine the world problems we could solve, if only the noise stopped long enough to let us think.

23. Smoking In Public Places

The issue of smoking in public has become of increasing concern to the non smoking citizens of our country. Living In a free country, we as citizens have individual rights. On this Issue, the nonsmoker unequivocally deserves the right to be free from the annoyance of cigarette smoke in public places. The smoker, of course, has the right to decide whether or not he or she smokes. However, this right should 'definitely not extend to the point of causing irritation to others. When smoking in public Infringes upon a nonsmoker's right to Inhale clean air, when it causes the nonsmoker to cough or suffer adverse physiological effects, then we have reached a point when it must be regulated by law.

Generally, when we think of the potential health hazards surrounding smoking, we think in terms of dangers for the smoker is opposed to dangers for the nonsmoking public, indeed, most of the Information we receive on the topic tends to reinforce our thinking. Recently, however, the public health authorities have directed their concern towards the detrimental effects of tobacco smoke to nonsmokers. The Canadian Medical Association announced that at least thirteen percent of our population is sensitive to cigarette smoke.

Though this figure includes persons with emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, and heart disease, the average nonsmoker is also subject to reactions from cigarette smoke. These reactions range from eye irritation, coughing, and nasal symptoms, to headaches, and even dizziness.

According to the World health Organization, side stream smoke, the smoke that is exhaled, contains twice as much nicotine as the mainstream smoke inhaled by the smoker, Conclusive evidence to date suggests that side stream smoke contains three times as much benzopyrene (a cancer-causing agent), and up to fifty times more ammonia than mainstream smoke.

The question about enacting legislation to govern nonsmokers' rights has become a civil rights Issue. On one side of the argument we have the smokers, who champion that regulating this area of personal choice threatens the Individual freedom this country was built upon.

Unsurprisingly, this side receives support from the cigarette company executives, who maintain that in opening ourselves to this type of legislation, we are in effect leaving ourselves wide open to increased government restriction In every area of our lives. The nonsmokers, diametrically opposed to this view, simply feel that when in public places they should be afforded the right to inhale clean air without the hindrance of tobacco smoke.

If this Issue could be resolved effectively through mutual respect and common courtesy, I could se no reason for government legislation. But, in concluding, I must state that an individual's right to smoke ends when the smoke of his cigarette reaches the nose of another person in a public place, who might suffer Irritating of distressful consequences.

24. The Impact Of Electronic Media On Our Society

Science and technology has made the marvels. It has made the dreams materialized, the unthinkable a reality, the impossible, the practical. Its accomplishments are wonderfully unprecedented to yet in the history. Where it has made havoc with the fabric of the' social values, assaulted the ages old civilization and traditions, it has added to the speed, accuracy and convenience to the best ever. Where it has made life comfortable and easy, Modern ways, and means and changing life patterns of our society have made the individuals of the society lazy and sluggish, too.

To start with, the science and technology revolution has replaced all the ancient civilizations and cultures as the only modern and cosmopolitan culture. With the world turned into a global village, the net knits the world together. Imagine any part of the world, via net its quite easy to access any part of the world.

This electronic revolution, has assaulted the ages old cultures of the world. It has not only tried to efface the worst out of the world, it seems to sweep away the best from the various cultures of the world. No doubt electronic media has made the knowledge easily and speedily accessible, it has made men lazy and sluggish as well.

The sociability, the sense of company and sitting together, sharing the sorrows and solving them together is decreased to a disappointing level. The young ones are engaged in watching their favorite channel, or surfing the desired web, chatting a newly made unseen friend, or texting to some opposite gender. The parents often miss a few minutes company with their children.

Electronic media that includes all means of communication, the network of which is scattered through out the world, is supposed to play a big role in spreading the social values, culture and civilization. It has played a functional role in modifying the cultural and moral value of a

society. The trends and values acceptable in one corner of the world are introduced where these are considered as taboos. The western fashion and dressing code, is a big cultural assault over the modest veil wearing eastern females. This cultural assault is not simply confined to the fashion and designing even the difference in behaviours and attitudes is worrying if not completely condemnable.

The easy access to information eases the propaganda against opponent, mostly malevolently. The malevolent western propaganda against so called Islamic terrorism and Talibanization are the worst examples of misuse of media.

The Islamic values, dressing code, putting beard, its ideology are put to criticism by western media. The young generation in close contact with the media are worst affected by this cultural assault and thus join that stream mistakenly. Apart from the negative impact of electronic media, neglecting its advantages and positive contribution will be unjustifiable. It is the use of electronic media that makes it positive or negative. The use of Electronic media for the academic purpose is above all praise. It blesses unlimited access to the written electronic libraries of the world, which otherwise is next to impossible. A huge sea of information and knowledge available on different websites is just at a click distance.

Thus the electronic media has wiped out the distances surprisingly. A student sitting at one corner of the word can seek guidance from an expert sitting at other corner of the world. The online degree programmers allow world wide excess, and a worldwide recognized degree. Through blogs one can share opinion and knowledge with any student worldwide.This and many more advantages can be attributed to the electronic media. No one can deny the negative impact of this media, as well. In order to escape, or rather minimize the harms and avail multiple advantages of electronic media, we need awareness of both. We should try not to compromise our valuable values, on the cost of speed or convenience.

25. Prospects And Challenges of 21st Century

Nature has its own laws. Man s deeply related with nature. It is the best creative work of the Divine. Man has always endeavored for his survival. A number of nations have erased from this universe due to some reasons.

Man has always faced the challenge of nature to keep himself fit. The process of survival of the fittest in an environment has always been in progress.

It is obvious that hard working nations have achieved the peak of success and the values of sold prosperity. They have achieved the scientific and technical approach in all the faculties of life.

Scientific advancement ha modernized the worth of human life. Basement of comfort and easiness is fundamentally related to the technological approach. It has progressed in each and every field. It is contemplated as the age of Computer Science.

Modernization of Internet system of computer is the best revelation of scientific development. Electronic media has flourished at a vast scale. Countries of the third world are also enjoying the advancement of scientific research.

Now the scientific approach and technological advancement have entered the 21st century. This modern century is considered as fraught with prospects and challenges. Societies are supposed to face these enhancing challenges.

Scientific inventions and flourishing mechanical industrialization have propagated the comforts of life. Beside all that comfort and easiness, modern ago has its own problematic

issues. It has arose some technical problems which are taken as the challenges of the 21st century.

It is a distinct fact that modern world has to face the complexities of pollution of air and noise. Air pollution is more harmful than noise pollution. Perpetual air pollution is too dangerous for the upper atmospheric layer of ozone gas as well as to the whole humanity.

Noise pollution is the cause of developing mechanization. Flourishing mechanical industrialization has played an important role in wiping out the calm and quiet and peaceful beauty of nature.

Another cause of excessive human anxiety is the misuse of scientific Inventions in the faculty of war weapons. Atomic science nuclear energy has a twinkling approach. Nuclear science is contemplated as the peak of achievement and it is the phenomenon of the real power of a country.

Beside all such shining prospects, it is a well proved fact that misuse of nuclear energy has brought a huge destruction in past age. It has proved itself to be too horrible.

Violence of modern war weapons is considered as the sword of horror. Prospects of modern science are really glowing and they would have a dazzling impact on the doors of 21st century but the achievement of nuclear science may put it into demonstration.

We would have to accept these challenges with profound Intellect for the prosperity of mankind.

26. Global Warming

The Industrial Revolution brought many new, exciting inventions into our lives with an Intention to simplify and make efficient our life, Such inventions included cars, household appliances and plants that burn solid waste. Before the Industrial Revolution, human activities caused very few gases to be released into the atmosphere, but now because of the burning of fossil fuels, a large population growth and deforestation, humans are badly affecting the mixture of environment friendly gases causing a world wide problem known as Global Warming.

The earth has a natural “greenhouse effect” caused by the sun to control the earth’s weather and climate. In response to the sun, the earth radiates energy back into space. Atmospheric greenhouse gases such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other gases, trap the energy leaving the earth and retaining it as heat, much like a greenhouse ceiling. This is a natural and necessary effect, without it temperatures on earth would be much lower than they are now and life as it is today would not be possible, but with the greenhouse effect the earth’s average temperature is a more comfortable and life supporting 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

The problems that have arisen with the greenhouse effect have occurred due to the increase in atmospheric greenhouse gases. Scientists believe that the increase in greenhouse gas concentration, especially of carbon dioxide, is being caused by the combustion of fossil fuels and other human activities. The total amount of future emissions depends on a range of factors, such as demographic, economic, and technological policy and institutional developments, making it difficult to estimate future emissions.

Climate change, such as global warming, is a global problem that requires actions of improvement from the entire international community. The countries from around the world, including the United States, are working together to share technologies, experience, resources

and talent to lower total greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the threat of global warming. These efforts commonly referred to as Technology Cooperation, can occur between nations, private entities, and organizations around the world. International efforts are in progress o try to establish practices for 'and use, land use change and forestry to reduce greenhouse gas emission and increase carbon sinks.

It is suggested by many organizations that natural gases should replace other fuels such as coal, oil and gasoline, and that we should still limit the burning of even natural gases. It is also suggested that the government should create car-less cities, where citizens can only walk, ride bikes or use public transportation to get around inside the city. Yet another suggestion is to require citizens to drive electric cars, or electric hybrid cars, to reduce the amount of pollution put into the atmosphere by driving. A less popular action would be to limit the amount of gasoline available to each citizen over a certain amount of time, making them unable to contribute any more pollutants than anyone else is allowed.

Transportation is not the only area where action can be taken, household appliances, heating or cooling equipment, consumer electronics, or office equipment also have an affect on the environment. Individuals car make a big difference in global warming also. Citizens can get involved with organizations to attract the attention of the Government as well as following a couple of the suggestions made above. People can drive less, or use more efficient cars, smoke less, even cigarette and pipe smoke are pollutants, and replace their appliances and household products with more energy efficient ones. Global warming is a problem, and it won't go away without the cooperation of the world and its inhabitants.

27. Karachi City of Problems

Karachi is the center of trade and economic activities. In past, it was regarded as the city of light as it was bright and glittering. The roads were washed every day in the evening and the lamp post were there to light every place. This all seems too fascinating and mad man's dream at present, for today's Karachi is the opposite of what we heard of it from our parents. The 'Karachi we find today is full of problems.

Sewerage problem is the most severe problem of the day. The roads are usually blocked because of chock sewerage lines. These lines were meant for a small group's need, but with the expansion of population, they obviously proved to be insufficient. The government solves individual sewerage problems on basis so the result is quite disappointing. The line which is fixed today chocks after few days and therefore, the dirty water is seen standing everywhere and causes several diseases. Another severe problem is the shortage of drinking water. Water is the basic need of every society;

Karachi has long been suffering the shortage of water and people are left on the mercy of Tankers. The connections that were earlier taken at home usually release air or if water comes, it stays for wink of an eye. The most pathetic thing is that some time sewerage water mixes with the drinking water and Spoils the stored water of the people. The problem is not over at this stage and as soon as summer arrives, it brings with it the load shading.

The former city of light is now called the city of darkness. The unannounced and constant power failure hits every one equally. The hospitals, factories, institutions and houses suffer badly and the usual work of life freezes. The irony is that complaints are not heard or if something is done to restore power; it proves to be short lived. In short we can say that problems of Karachi are numerous, and people are suffering and looking for a reformer to step forward m order to solve these problem.

28. World Cup 2011

Pakistan is cricket crazy nation and when any big cricketing event starts, our craze reaches the climax. This time Pakistan was the world Cup host along with Sri Lanka & India but due to the menace of terrorism, we were deprived of this lucrative opportunity and Bangladesh was selected 'as an alternative venue. 14 teams participated in this World cup and they were divided in two groups A and B.

In group A, All stronger sides easily won their preliminary matches while in group B, we watched many nail-biting games such as India V/S England one. India scored massive 330 plus total and in reply England tied the match thanks to the innings of Andrew Strauss who played captain's knock of 158 runs and helped England tied on last bowl of the match. In another match between England & Ireland, England posted 300 plus runs and Ireland recorded the biggest upset of the tournament by defeating England.

Group A, Pakistan, Australia, New Zeeland and Sri Lanka entered in quarter final easily. Group B India, South Africa, England and West Indies after tough battles booked their places in quarter final.

In First quarter final from group B, India surprised Australia, the last time World Champions, and showed they are one the contenders of 2011 world Cup. Sri Lanka defeated England and both teams from this group walked into the Semi finals. From Group A, Pakistan out-smartened the West Indies and New Zeeland gave upset defeat to South Africa one of the strongest sides of the world cup and both Pakistan and New Zeeland booked their places into semi finals.

Sri Lanka outplayed New Zeeland, restricted them to 221 and chased this total easily thanks to their openers Dilshan and Tharanga and qualified for Finals.

Now the old rivals India and Pakistan facing in semi finals before their home volatile crowd .This match was also said to be the match of the decade and lots of hype was created by both countries media that further pressurized both teams and many a rumors floated. India won the toss and elected to bat first. indian openers as usual provided them a brisk start but Wahab Riaz got the wicket of Sewag and Pakistan got control of the match but Pakistani fielders dropped many catches of Sachen Tandulkar who scored 84 runs that helped India scored 260 runs a respectable total in Semi final.

In pursuit Pakistani openers started chasing magnificently but after the departure of Kamran Akmal and Muhammad Hafeez Pakistani side came under pressure, lost the path, never came into wining position and lost badly. All senior players Younus Khan, Shahid Afridi Abdur Razzaq let the team down. However, Misba-ul-Haq resisted till the end, he p'ayed too slow to keep pace with the run rate and he could not been able to score 30 runs in last over as result Pakistan lost the match and all Pakistani hopes of winning world cup died.

Two Asian cricketing giants India and Sri Lanka encountered in big world cup final and fans expected a tight contest. Sri Lanka won the toss and chose to bat first. Their openers, who were the most consistent in the tournament, fell early yet their Captain Sangakara and Jawardene consolidated the innings and put up a formidable total on board of 270 plus runs thanks to Jawardene brisk 100 runs innings. It was difficult chase because of the pressure of the final and same happened as Malinga got sawag in his first over followed by Sachen Tandulkar. But Indian middle order was rock solid specially Guhtam Gambeer who along with captain Dhoni chased exceptional well. Guhtam scored 97 and Dhoni scored 91 not out and hit a six in second last over to lift the world cup-2011 for India after 28 years.

29. The Hazards of Movie going

I am a movie fanatic. My friends count on me to know movie trivia and to remember every big Oscar awarded, since I was in school. My friends, though, have stopped asking me if I want to go out to the movies. While I love movies as much as ever, the inconvenience of going out, the temptations of the concession stand, and the behaviour of some patrons are treasons for me to wait and rent the DVD.

To begin with, I just don't enjoy he general hassle of the evening. Since small local movie theaters are a thing of the past. I have to drive for fifteen minutes to get to the nearest multiplex. The parking lot is shared with several restaurants and a supermarket, so it's always jammed. I have to drive around at a snail's pace until I spot another driver backing out.

Then it's time to stand in an endless line, with the constant thereat that the tickets for the show will sell out. If we do get tickets, the theater will be so crowded that I won't be able to sit with my friends, or we'll have to sit in a front row gaping up at a giant screen. I have to shell out a ridiculous amount of money-up to PKR 100 - for a ticket. That entitles me to sit while my shoes seal themselves to a sticky floor coated with spilled soda, bubble gum, and crushed raisinets.

Second, the theater offers tempting snacks that I really don't need. Like most of us, I have to battle an expanding waistline, At home I do pretty well by simply not buying stuff that is bad for me. As I try to persuade myself to just have a Diet Coke, the smell of fresh popcorn dripping with butter soon overcomes me. Chocolate bars the, size of small automobiles seem to jump into my hands. I risk pulling out my fillings as I chew enormous mouthfuls of Milk Duds. By the time I leave the theater, I feel disgusted with myself.

Many of the other patrons are even more of a problem than the concession stands. Little kids race up and down the aisles, usually in giggling packs. Teenagers try to impress their friends by talking back to the screen, whistling, and making what they consider to be hilarious noises. Adults act as if they were at home in their own living room.

They comment loudly on the ages of the stars and reveal plot twists that are supposed to be a secret until the film's end. And people of all ages create distractions. They crinkle candy wrappers, stick gum on their seats, and drop popcorn tubs or cups of crushed ice and soda on the floor. They also cough and burp, squirm endlessly in their seats, file out for repeated trips to the restrooms or concession stands, and elbow me out of the armrest on either side of my seat.

After arriving home from the movies one night, I decided that I was not going to be moviegoer any more. I was tired of the problems involved in getting to the theater, resisting unhealthy snacks, and dealing with the patrons. The next day, I arranged to have premium over channels added to my cable TV service, and I also got a Net cable membership. I may now see movies a bit later than other people, but I'll be more relaxed watching box office hits in the comfort of my own living room.

30. Rising Prices or Inflation Dearness

Inflation ordinarily means the abnormal price hike of goods. In economic terms, inflation or rising galloping prices is the result of increase in the supply of money than the supply of goods. But there are countless factors that cause price hike in any country. In our country, we see how fast our population is rising and how much more the people need in terms of food, fruit, clothes, shoes, soap and other articles of daily use. Our farms and factories are not producing food and goods according to the growing needs of the people. As a result, the princes of commodities shoot up and Govt. is forced to print more currency notes to satisfy the people. This is exactly the inflation we are witnessing today.

The second cause of inflation or rising prices is rise in the standard of living of the people. With the greater demand for clothes, shoes, fine food and other commodities (articles), their prices register a constant rise. Thus, a rise in the incomes of the people is also a sure sign of an increase in demand of goods that results in price hike too.

The third cause is the decrease in exports and increase in imports as it is happening in our country. When we buy more and more things (commodities) from other countries and sell less, imports become more expensive. Poor distribution channels also result in price hike.

Commodities I articles move from wholesalers to middlemen and then in the hands of retailers. Enough profit is milked in the process and customers suffer. Finally, heavy government taxes and duties on goods produced inside the country and imported from abroad cause a rise in the price.

The only solution to this giant problem of inflation is greater agriculture and industrial production, greater exports and lighter taxes. In addition a control over population growth is utmost necessary.

31. The Funniest Incident In My Life

Everyone in his life experiences some incidents good or bad. There may be the happiest, the saddest or the funniest Incident In one’s life.

One Sunday morning I received an invitation from a friend of mine Mr. Sudhir, as I had come from the U.K. back to my native land, I got up early in the morning and started preparing my5elf. My sister gave me a cup of tea early in the morning, then I took my bath, and got ready. My sister then again asked me to take some snacks and tea but I refused to take as I was very anxious in getting to my friend’s house.

She kept insisting me to take a heavy breakfast but I did not care for it. I walked out to the Bus Stop. Soon a bus came and I got into it and asked the conductor for a ticket for Babar Lane. The conductor frowned at me saying “This bus is not going to Babar Lane. It is going in the reverse direction, you can get down at the next stop and catch another bus.” I was baffled for some time at this sudden bit of information. Then I alighted from the bus and again waited for the next bus for Babar Lane.

I boarded the bus and reached 15, Babar Lane. But when approached my friend’s house, the door of his house was all locked up and closed. I was wondering whether I had come to the right place. As I was gazing and pondering, a neighbor of my friend came and asked me, “Why are you standing here? Do you want to meet someone?” I replied. “Yes, I want to see Mr. Sudhir living in Quarter No. 15”. He replied “He has moved house on Wednesday and has gone to Changi.”

Frustrated, I came back to the bus stop. I was feeling thirsty and hungry. Soon it started drizzling. I was now in a fix as I had no umbrella. My contusion became worse with the pouring rains. I thought for a while that ! had refused my morning breakfast in the hope that I would take it at my friend's house. At this stage my anger was mounting. I was cursing myself as well as my fate, I was soaking at and instead of going home, I made up my mind to meet Sudhir, come what may.

An idea hit me. I telephoned the Enquiry Office at Changi. The operator told me his address. So I made my journey to Changi. I reached the Address given to me by the operator. I rang the door bell. Tapan, a tiny lot (Sudhir's youngest brother) came out and greeted me with a "Hello, uncle." The moment I entered the drawing room, I saw the parents of Sudhir sitting on the sofa. They offered me a seat and I sat between them.

As I was going to ask about the invitation extended to me by Sudhir, Dolly (Sudhir's sister) came with a tray of tea. She was a pretty and vivacious girl. I remembered that I used to love Dolly during college days and had written to her many love letters, proposing marriage. Now Sudhir's mother began to talk very politely. "Look son, the invitation to tea was a joke, as you know today is the First of April" But you are fortunate in the sense that your proposal of marriage has been accepted by all the members of the family. I was thrilled to hear this news from Dolly's mother.

My joy knew no bounds. My spirit felt lifted. Dolly was looking at me silently, her eyes expressing her love for me. We had tea to our heart's content. I rushed home to give the glad news to my parents. This day, indeed, is the funniest and happiest day in my life.

32. The Impact Of Media Violence

"Monkey see, monkey do" has become a well-known saying in today's society, hut is it correct? Just sixty years ago the invention of the television was viewed as technological curiosity with black and white ghostlike figures on a screen so small hardly anyone could see them. Today that curiosity has become a content companion to many, mainly children. From reporting the news and persuading us to buy certain products, to providing programs that depict violence, television has all but replaced written material. Unfortunately, it is these violent programs that are endangering our present-day society.

Violent images on television, as well as In the movies, have inspired people to set spouses on fire in their beds, lie down in the middle of highways, extort money by placing bombs in airplanes, rape, steal, murder, and commit numerous other shootings and assaults.

It increases aggressiveness and anti-social behavior, makes them less sensitive to violence and to victims of violence, and it Increases their appetite for more violence in entertainment and in real life. Media violence is especially damaging to young children, age 8 and under, because they cannot tell the difference between real life and fantasy. Violent images on television and in movies may seem real to these children and sometimes viewing these images can even traumatize them.

Despite the negative effects media violence has been known to generate, no drastic changes have been made to deal with this problem that seems to be getting worse. We, as a whole, have glorified this violence so much that movies such as "Natural Born Killers" and television shows such as "Mighty Morphin Power Rangers" are viewed as normal, everyday entertainment. It's even rare now to find a children's cartoon that does not depict some type of violence or comedic aggression. Unlike most rational, educated adults, many children are gradually beginning to accept violence as a way to solve problems arid are imitating what they observe on television.

The problem isn't the violence in the media though; it is the media's failure to show the consequences of violence. This is especially true of cartoons, toy commercials, and music videos. Children often do not realize that it hurts to hit someone else because they see it all the time on TV. Everyday a cartoon character is beat up, injured, or killed, only to return in the very next episode, good as new. As a result, children learn that there are few, if any repercussions for committing violent acts.

Unfortunately, as long as there is an extremely high public demand for violent shows and movies, the media is going to continue on the same path. And because t looks as though the "violence craze's is going to continue for some time, we need to be dependent on parents to reduce the effect that media violence has on children, which can be done In so many different ways.

First, parents should limit the amount of television children watch per day from the average 3 to 4 hours, which is double the amount of recommended hours, to 1 to 2 hours. Children are exposed to far too much violence every day on TV, mainly because parents see the TV as a convenient babysitter.

Parents should also make a greater effort to better develop their children's media literacy skills. They need to help children to distinguish between fantasy and reality. Without proper instruction, children often have a hard time drawing the line between what is real and what is make-believe. With this education, parents should teach their children that real-life violence has consequences, in that pain is real and death is permanent.

They need to understand that weapons and other acts of violence can inflict serious and lifelong injuries. This education can be done simply by watching television with children and discussing the violent acts and images that are portrayed. They should ask children to think about what would happen in real life if the same type of violent act were committed. Would anyone die or go to jail? Would anyone be sad? Would the violence solve problems or create

them? Just asking children how they feel after watching a violent TV show, movie, or music video is enough to move them from their Innocent dream world into reality.

Finally the easiest and most simple way to keep children away from excessive media violence is to teach them alternatives to violence. Parents should not be so quick to let their children plop down In front of a TV set. They should Interest their children with something much more productive and exciting to do. However this task is completed, it is important for children to be given the proper support in dealing with issues of violence. If not, they could end up like one of the thousands of criminals sent to prisons and on death row for mindless and unnecessary acts of violence.

We are bombarded continually with images of violence, brutality, and sexual Immortality. When children, teen-agers, and adults all mindlessly automatically imitate and follow the leader, It is hard to believe that there are so many non-aggressive and non-violent people In the world. The reason for this is education.

We, as a humane society, learn in the early years of our life that violence is wrong It is important for this education to continue with each passing generation. Mass media can have a very negative effect on children, but with the support of parents and a little control, the television can be turned into a beneficial tool rather than negative impact.

33. Weapons Of Mass Destruction Their Effects On Our World

Most people today believe that the world is a better place than it was 20 to 30 years ago. But I, on the other hand, believe that the world is becoming a very dangerous place. Even though the world's superpowers condemn nuclear and biological warfare, I believe that the next millennium will bring a war that will make them change their beliefs toward weapons of mass destruction.

There are many countries with these weapons. "For the past several years, U.S. government officials noted that there are at least ten countries known to have biological warfare programs" There are also another twelve countries that possess nuclear weapons. Other countries are seeking to develop such weapons. Some of these countries pay for the technological secrets or for the actual ingredients for these weapons. One such case is that of Libyan dictator Muammar el-Qaddafi, who "was so fixated by the dream of owning atomic bombs that he allegedly offered to pay India the equivalent of its national debt nearly $18 billion for the technology." But India refused to sell Qaddafi its technology.

Some of the countries that are suspected of having biological warfare programs are unfriendly toward the U.S. Some of these countries are located in the Middle East and some are signatories to the Biological Weapons Convention. This 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention prohibited its signatories from possessing or employing such weapons. This possess a significant threat to the U.S. and all the other countries who hold grudges with the ones who have biological warfare programs.

Nations acquire biological programs because they view it as an "inexpensive route to acquisition of a weapon of mass destruction." Biological weapons are often called a "poor man's atomic bomb." Another reason why nations acquire these weapons is because they

"desire to influence the political military calculations of potential adversaries, and to scare enemy countries. They want the world to recognize them as a military power and that they can destroy an entire nation with their weapons.

These weapons are very destructive. The atomic bombs of today are about eight to forty times greater than the bomb detonated on Hiroshima. The Hiroshima blast killed between 70,000 to 100,000 people instantly. A biological agent can cause a similar amount of deaths; it all depends on how well the country is prepared to spot the spread of the germs, and how populated the area is in third world nations, for example, the death toll could be greater because of the fact that they don't have the necessary medical equipment to stop the spread of germs and viruses.

These weapons are ready to be used at any time. With recent conflicts between Iraq and the U.S. & Britain, and also India and Pakistan, the threat of unleashing the power of such a weapon has increased greatly. In the past decades, India and Pakistan have come close on three occasions to starting a nuclear war. Some problems between nations are high and can cause war when the hostility gets too high to handle.

The favorite biological weapons of nations with biological weapons are Anthrax, Botulinum, Clostridium and ricin. These agents usually kill the victims within a day or two after it has come into contact with its host. Surprisingly enough, starting cultures for these microorganisms are easily found in most areas. Those weapons are effective because the particles remain suspended in the atmosphere for a long enough period of time to Infect large numbers of people.

Whenever these weapons are used, they have to decide how the weapons will arrive at their target. Countries using these weapons use missiles to deliver the microorganisms. A terrorist group would differ by actually taking the biological agents to their target and releasing it in the open, so people-as well as the wind-will spread the biological agents.

Terrorism is probably the factor that is the key to the beginning of the next war. “Small nations, even sub national terrorist groups have the ability to inflict mass destruction upon their enemies.” One such group is Osama bin Laden’s terrorist group who has enough money to support his actions. This group also asks countries to house his group. The U.S. has acknowledged that some countries suspected of proving biological warfare programs are known sponsors of terrorism. One such terrorist act that could have been worse was the bombing at the World Trade Center in New York. Had the bombers used a nuclear weapon with plutonium, both structures would have had to be torn down and buried as radioactive waste. This is because plutonium has a half-life of 24,000 years-that’s the time it takes for half it to decay.

Some people believe that this will not happen because there are treaties that ban biological orders and ask countries to reduce the amount of their nuclear weapons. They also believe organizations such as the U.N. will stop a potential war from starting. But there are countries who will not take advice form anyone and will do what they think is best.

These types of weapons are becoming widely available to more nations and even terrorist groups. So far, no country has had to resort to using a nuclear strike in war. With so many problems between countries these days, its only a matter of time before these weapons are to put to use. That’s why I believe that countries who condemned the use of these weapons will change their views and ultimately use them.

34. The Gap Between Rich And Poor In The World Today

In the world of 1995, there are still huge differences between rich and poor, developed and less developed countries. But why? Who is to blame? What can we do about it? Many things have been tried out to solve these problems, but doe it work?
It seems bizarre, that we, modern, intelligent people, have not yet succeeded to get rid of the differences between DCs (developed countries) and LDCs (less developed countries).

We try, don't we? Every year, we grant 2% df our Gross National Product, GNP, to foreign aid to help the LDCs to get a better standard of living (better agriculture, more and better schools and hospitals, access to health personnel, medicines, etc.).
On the other hand, is our "standard of living" the best for LDCs, and the one we should impose on them? For instance, what is the point of giving complex machinery like tractors and harvesters, which need expensive fuel and maintenance, to people who have harvested their crops by manpower for hundreds of years?

We know for a fact that the money we grant is not being used adequately. A lot of the money is taken by the governments of the less developed countries, and a great amount of the sum are not being used to the purposes they are meant for. Bribery and corruption are huge problems in developing countries.

It makes more sense to dig wells for people who walk for miles every day to get their daily water supply, than o support officials with BMWs and grand houses.

The World Bank was established, and a large amount of capital was poured in, of the fact that the Third World lacked the level of infrastructure, the economic and social background, and the killed personnel of Europe. The failure of this model of economic development to produce economic well-being and growth for most Third World countries is due to a number of factors.

These factors include the concentration of economic resources in the hands of the rich and of unrepresentative governments) the exclusion of the large majority of affected populations from economic decision-making, and the integration of Southern economies in an international market where they cannot compete equitably.

The industrialized countries are still holding the, less developed countries down. It's the DCs who decide coffee-, tea- and sugar-prices, and consequently exercises an indirect control of the countries' economy. We also protect ourselves with high import-taxes and low import-quotas. Increasing protectionism in Northern markets shut off some Third World exports, while at the same time, the increased export of some natural resources, lumber from forests, for example, created the conditions for rapid environmental destruction. At the same time, a major debt crisis developed, particularly among those countries in the South that were producing primarily for Northern markets.

As the 1990s began, popular movements that included farmers, workers, women, environmentalists and community groups in the South were challenging the adjustment policies and large-scale projects that were ruining the poor and the environment. The goal for these groups is sustainable development: building and protecting a base for long-term development by protecting the natural-resources base, sustaining local culture and traditions, and achieving economic growth by building on the capacities of local populations.

In Africa, there are established, with help from, among other countries, Norway, mobile doctors, who visit villages and remote places on regular basis. There are also built a lot of schools with foreign help, there is no doubt that the educational system in most of the LDCs has been improved a great deal over the past few years. These are examples of "basic human needs" programs which are run with some success because the host-country governments impose their own solutions on local problems. This way of cooperating with the host-countries has proved to be the best way of "helping" the developing countries to develop in their own pace and their "Third World"-way. I guess this is what have kept the Third World countries undeveloped for such a long time: That we have imposed on them OUR development with Its flaws, disrespect for nature and other cultures, and the greediness which threatens to ruin the balance of our environment.

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36. Tourism In Pakistan

This cosmos is vast enough to explore. It is full of natural beauty. This natural beauty is the revelation of the creative work of the Almighty Allah.

Man has always been much curious to know the mystery of this universe. He wants to explore this mysterious universe. It is his profound desire to get awareness about the secrets of nature.

There are countless people in this world that are fond of traveling. They travel or different purposes. Their objectives may be exploration, research, awareness or delight. This traveling is given the name “Tourism”.

Tourism has now become an industry and it is growing very fast in the countries, which are full of natural beauty. There are vast plains, hills, mountains valleys, rivers, lakes and brooks in this country, which enhance the natural beauty of Pakistan. This natural beauty is really fascinating which attracts the, tourists towards its landscape. The sights and scenes of the valleys and mountains of Pakistan are so beautiful, amazing and inspiring that is provides a peaceful satisfaction to our soul.

Tourists from the whole world especially from the western world come to Pakistan to see these beautiful places like Sat, kaghan, Kalam and the Muree hills. These are the most beautiful places of Pakistan and the source of spiritual delight.

There are a number of other historical places, which are the reflection of past tradition and culture.

There are some other places like Moen-jo-Daro, Harapa and Taxila, which are the revelation of ancient civilization of Pakistan. These expressions are the reflection of the past culture and civilization. These historical spots are of archaeological interest.

The government of Pakistan set up the department of Tourism in 1960. There are number of branches, offices and hotels in Pakistan which have been set up for the purpose of flourishing trade of tourism.

Tourism is the best paying industry. It is the source of earning foreign exchange, which is the basic need of a government for the development of its planned projects. Tourism is also concerned with the hotel industry. It ascends the economic growth. Income received from this trade may be utilized for the progress and prosperity of rural areas.

It is the duty of the government of Pakistan to take profound interest in this flourishing industry because of the fact that tourists are supposed to be the ambassador of a country and it is a fruitful industry, which strengthens the relationships among the nations.

37. While The World Sleeps

When I wake up to the ear-splitting sound of my alarm clock, and blindly search for the snooze button, a sudden thought dawns: "What am I doing?"

The time is 5:30 AM; all is dark and hushed. My weary body feels completely drained of energy. While straining to open my eyes, still warm and snug in my comfortable bed, I am overcome with a feeling of lethargy. "Perhaps I should call in sick." Despite all my musing, and my bed's magnetic pull, I still manage to rise each morning at this ungodly hour to join the cross-country running team in rigorous training.

Cross-country running, a sport that requires the fusing of body and mind, strives to maximize your physical ability by testing your mental tenacity. Everyday represents a new struggle to beat yesterday's maximum output, an issue of mind over matter. I have known the agony of this conflict since I joined the newly established cross-country team. As convincing as my morning doubts are, I do not heed them. Through pains and sprains and through adverse weather and unfavorable conditions, I run because I made up my mind three years ago to succeed.

With amenities such as cars and buses, I have no pragmatic reason to use my feet, especially if I lack a destination. I do not run to the gym to acquire a stylish figure, for my slender frame does not require it. And this grueling run differs from a relaxing jog to a coffee shop. I am pushing myself constantly to run faster and farther, for my team as well as for personal glory.

Some how with tireless effort and unflagging commitment, I run through the sleeping streets of my neighborhood with the awareness that I am steadily reaching my goal-maintaining the

discipline that cross-country demands. In my mind I see a victory line that symbolizes the results of perseverance and hard work. This line makes me realize that ambition and tenacity do not go in vain. And it constantly reminds me that all those morning in which I struggled to leave my cozy cocoon have allowed me to fly.

While the world slept, I, Jane Smith, was awake and working hard to attain my goal. I feel more confident now, that on the road of life, when others may be walking, I will be running. I will run through ankle injuries and through fatigue. I will endure the inevitable hills and valleys. I will endure, and I will achieve.

38. The Most Memorable Day Of My Life

I would like to pen down my feelings about one of the touching experiences in my life, which I consider divine. Throughout life I have had many memorable events. The memorable times in my life vary from being the worst times in my life and some being the best, either way they have become milestones that will be remembered by me forever. The best day of my life was definitely the 27th day of July and the last day of competition I had participated in the All Pakistan Software competition.

I went through the advertisement in the newspaper three months ago, in which software programmers were invited to send in their software for the competition. I worked hard for about one month and made the software, which was then selected by the panel of judges and I was invited to participate in the event. Now, after three restless days, the event was coming to an end. But, there was a closing ceremony to come, in which the best programmers were to be awarded prizes.

I had been waiting for the day with anxiety and curiosity. I got up early in the morning and prayed to God to grant me success. I was rather uneasy and restless. My mind was swinging between expectation and apprehension. It was an inexplicable situation of uneasiness and anticipation. I was not sure about what to expect. My parents and friends had high expectations of me. At one moment, I thought that I would win but again I feared if I do not, I knew that there is always an element of chance, how good one may be. I was in a very disturbed state of mind.

The closing ceremony was yet to commence. The time did not seem to pass. I was getting more and more restless. At last, I reached the exhibition hail and found my seat amidst the

participants. The ceremony started with the speech of the organizing committee and then that of the chief guest. They all emphasized on the importance of software development in the country and measures for its promotions. Finally, the judges were invited to the dais to announce the best programmers of the competition.

At once, absolute silence covered the audience. At the moment, I still remember that my legs were trembling and heart throbbing. In less than a minute, the judge announced he name of the person who had won First Prize in that big event - and that was me! I was filled with a feeling of greatest joy and excitement. I thanked God and ran to the stage with every body congratulating me. The chief Guest handed me the winning shield. I was requested to express a few words about my success. That was a speechless moment. Filled with emotions and in high spirits, I thanked God, my parents and all my friends who had helped me in my achievement.

When I reached home, my parents were exhilarated with delight and joy as I gave them the good news. My siblings rejoiced my remarkable attainment. When I informed my friends and relatives they came to congratulate me. Tea and sweets were served to all. Everybody was in a jolly and happy mood. My mother prepared pleasant edibles for lunch and we dined all together. Never before was I so happy!

In the evening, many other relatives and friends came to congratulate me. My father welcomed them cordially and thanked them for their kind visits. We passed the whole day cheerfully. In fact, it was the happiest day of my life, which I shall remember for many years to come.

39. Uses And Abuses Of Media

In today's turbulent world that is terrorized by the religious and ethnic violence, the increased incidents of human rights violation, the raps and the abductions, indeed the media has not stopped the evil incidents, but it indeed has been a story of success to highlight the injustice where ever in whatever form at whatever corner of the world. Bruce Jackson aptly maintains that "For governments at war, the media is an instrument of war or an element in war that is to be controlled."

The televisions, radios or Internet connections, mobiles and the print media are the facilities that provide people awareness of what is going on around them Electronic as well as Print Media is an effective way of communication as it provides link between ordinary persons and others in the world. It is only due to newspapers that we can read in the morning about the events that took place on the other side of the world only the day before.

Besides, electronic media can telecast live happenings from around my corner of the world. Radio, Television and Internet are inventions that extend across all areas of Internet including weather forecasts, entertainment, educational broadcasts, business and important political and social events. Companies that want to sell their products by advertising also make use of media.

Media is very important in the fast moving world, because without media the society would be unaware of the local and foreign affairs. Thus the media has been a powerful tool in education. It educates the students with the current affairs and happenings mostly alive. Thus it is an effective tool in educating our children. Due to the wide spread use of computers and the IT revolution the computers and the Internet has made the information convenient and easy to access.

There are two sides of every coin. Now, we come o the drawbacks or misuse of media. Electronic media is the most unpredictable mean of spreading knowledge among people. It is very difficult and almost impossible for a media person or the resource person to be impartial and neutral. The medial is always vulnerable to be misused for the selfish interests. One gets biased and one-sided views through this media and nobody can rely on truth.

Internet was supposed to be used for gaining information from throughout the world, but only a fraction uses it for information. Rests are being morally devaluated through the improper and non-religious publishing. Print media is also playing its role in this regard. Fashion and Movie Magazines are the main cause of wastage of money and energy amidst the young generation1 If a newspaper can be used, it can be misused much easily by spreading views of one political party and other rumors. Readers should be careful and judicious in selecting the type of media so that they may keep away from its harms.

40. Importance Of IT Information Technology

The science has been busy to provide the humanity with all that can be conceived or dreamt of. A prolonged list of amazing scientific inventions that have added to the convenience and ease of the humanity can be described. Computer is the latest of inventions of all these.

Computer is an electronic machine that accepts the data and offers the designed results within a wink of an eye. It provides the solution so quickly that the human being would have taken the years for the same. Computer has got its application in almost every walk of life, whether it is medical, engineering, architecture, education or defense the computer is found every where, it has conquered almost a!l the grounds.

Besides, the internet has revolutionized the world. The world is now considered as a global village. Sitting in one part of the world one can access to the other part just with a touch of finger. From communication or exchange of information to the business agreements while sitting on one's own PC accessing all information has become no more in possible.

Where the computer has been the most useful is in education. Through internet one can visit one of the greatest libraries of the world, consult The prominent scholars and educationists of the world. The literature and information can be easily accessed through internet.

Besides teaching and training where this miraculous invention has its worth is in solving the most serious problem controlling the world i.e. unemployment. This field absorbs a vast majority of the unemployed persons. It offers a bright future and lucrative jobs for the skilled persons.

It is the one side of the coin on the other side this invention has horrified the world. It has played havoc to the moral values and wasted the time and energies of the youth. The list of the demerits of this technology is vast arid prolonged. This technology has been applied in the weapons of mass destruction.

Weighing the merits and demerits of this amazing invention it can better be concluded that the computer is a great and amazing scientific miracle. It can be more useful for humanity if applied properly. This invention holds the greater promises, brighter futures and quite a different world for the generations to come.

41. My Most Interesting Dream

Dreams are the products of our subconscious state of mind. Dreams are of many kinds. But the dream which I had last Saturday was the most interesting I have ever had. I was transported into a fairy land where beautiful fairies were dancing and singing.

I dreamt that I had gone to Paris. There I went into night club and saw many exciting happenings. Twist, Ballroom and Shake dances were going on in full swing with the music blaring away. As I was watching the spectacle of dance and drama, a beautiful girl gazed upon me. I was attracted by her rosy cheeks, alluring eyes and sweet smile on her face.

I at once recollected the famous poem by Keats known as "La Belle Dame Sans Merci". Her silent expressions of love enthralled me. I was really captivated by her charm and sweetness. She was really communicating with me with her silent expressions of love and her eyes. I thought I must respond to her facial and other expressions.

I walked up to her, introduced myself and talked to her. She also passed very lovely and witty remarks. We then both took our cup of coffee, while sipping our coffee we had a long talk to our heart's content. At the same time I was remembering and recollecting the eternal lines of Shakespeare:

- Love is not love that alters
- When it finds alterations;
- Or bends with the remover to remove,

Now I was in two minds. Whether her love was true or false. But I tried to be true to her. I sincerely expressed my love to her in the most unambiguous terms. We ultimately promised to marry and live as life long companions.

Soon the dance and music came to a close. With that she got up and went somewhere, saying that she would be returning soon.

But she did not turn up. I was repenting for falling in love. I was thinking that I had been betrayed by this girl who had deceived me. As I was pondering over this heart-stricken subject, my eyes opened but my mind was still groggy. I thought I was in Paris but to my surprise I found myself still in Kuala Lumpur.

In this dream I have come across a woman who has been well described by John Keats in his profound poem “La Belle Dame Sans Merci” i.e. “The Beautiful Woman Without Merci”.

42. The Problem Of Over Population

The world today faces many problems despite the fact that it has taken long strides in science, technology and knowledge. One such problem is over population especially in developing countries. The population is growing so fast, that it grows in geometric progression whereas economic goods grow only in Arithmetic progression that demographers say there will not be literally any standing space on earth for her teeming millions. Let us find out the causes for such a growth, the problem or problems such a growth causes and the possible remedies.

The fast growth in population can be attributed to good health, lowering of mortality rate, combating famine when and where it occurs. With the knowledge of science many killer diseases have been literally conquered. For instance, smallpox which used to take a heavy toll of lives has been eradicated from almost all countries, so too has cholera, plague and so on. Even Tuberculosis is kept under control.

The wave of flu which accounted for millions of death in 1919 was nothing but a common cold. Infant mortality has been reduced considerably by taking pre-natal and post-natal care. Child mortality is kept under check by protecting the child against Tetanus and Polio. Thus while the number of deaths is reduced, there is no control on birth as a result the population is increasing at a runaway speed.

Again periodic famine in certain countries used to take away the lives of thousands of people. Now with the better management of the world's food, in the matter of production, storage and distribution, no part of the world needs suffer from famine. Add to this the better methods of producing more food that are being adopted. By using better manures and fertilizers, high yielding seeds, by pest control and water management there has been a revolution in food production. These are some positive conditions which contribute to the growth of population.

The growth of population has its problems as we shall see. As there are more and more mouths to be fed, there comes a great strain on the resources of a country; this is real in the case of developing countries with the result they are unable to push ahead economically. As food is not sufficient there is chronic malnutrition in these countries especially in women and children resulting in weaker population who would only economically be a drain on the country as their productive years will be short.

As health and education are the State's affair, they affect the country's finances. So in developing countries health and illiteracy continue to be the problem. The unwieldy growth of population leads to the problem of housing and sanitation. In many countries the slums are a sore to the eyes. Slums grow round big cities and are found with all the drawbacks. These are the areas of disease, filth and crime.

Now people have realized the dangers of over population. Every country is caught up with this problem and population growth control has become an economic necessity. In fact it is a survival necessity. Family planning has become a household word. Though there have been objections on religious arid other grounds, people have come to accept family planning as a fact of life.Some countries have taken it seriously that it has become a national effort. Through mass media people are being warned and educated. Inducements are made in the forms of free treatment, earned leave and cash gifts. Men and woman in their productive age can get themselves sterilized. Vast research is going on to introduce simpler methods.

Still the world may be saved from population explosion. May be there are more Green Revolution miracles up the sleeves. May be birth control miracles in the next ten years may save us. Right now the whole world seems bored with Family Planning. Can the world afford the luxury of such boredom?

43. The Absence Of Sporting Spirit And Its Consequences

The world from the dawn of civilization has been enjoying sports. One of the pastimes of the rulers was to arrange for periodical sports. It may be hunting, chariot race, horse riding, wrestling and boxing. Organized sports were popular in Greece, especially Olympia from which modem Olympic Games have derived their names. Sports were for fun and frolics. In the middle ages sports were very popular in European countries. Sports are supposed to develop many good qualities. There may be healthy competition and rivalry and never enmity or bitterness. It is and should be for the sports' sake and not for winning the laurels. This is the real sporting spirit. There are rules and regulations in play and games. The sporting spirit implies the following of rules whether one wins or loses. The outcome or the result is not the important thing but how the game is played.

A real sportsman takes things easy. Take for instance, an angler sitting by the river side from morning till evening, casting his line into the water. He may not always be lucky to have a catch. Still he whistles back home happy in the evening when the night sets in. It is not the catch that is the point but the angler's attitude. He cannot grow angry and break the fishing rod. Then he has lost the fun. So too in any game the winner or the loser, much more so the latter must be able to take things easy. A real sportsman does not lose his head when he wins nor is he bowled over when he loses.

The crux of the problem is whether a sportsman plays the game; in other words if he strictly follows the rules of the game and never adopts foul means to get a win. But unfortunately this point is missing. In certain modem sports, games like horse racing, they dope the horses. The Olympic games where one expects the ideas to prevail seems to be no exception. There are instances of doping and impersonation and hence vigorous tests are given and the competitors are checked seriously.

When the sporting spirit is absent or missing, naturally very unpleasant consequences ca, ensue. Very ugly scenes are more often the rule in football matches. Referees are manhandled

and the crowd becomes partisan. Cricket was a king of games where such behavior was unheard of. But of late, even in cricket unpleasant things do happen; when a player is signaled out by the umpire, he loses his temper and grimaces at the umpire and so on and makes a show of his unpleasantness. Bowlers are being very often warned. All these result from lack of sporting spirit.

A good sportsman knows his game rather than the rules of the game and follows them willingly. In whatever position he is placed he plays his part. He cooperates with all the members of the team and works always for the good of the team of which he forms part. He develops spirit de corps and in and outside the field he shows this sporting spirit. He never plays foul though there are few who turn mercenary and wreck the fortune of their team for the sake of money or other considerations.

This sportsman's spirit may be developed in ordinary life. In whatever walk of life one finds himself he must be able to do his duty. Material gains apart, he must be able, to deliver the goods. He must be reliable and a good companion to his comrades. He is faithful and obedient to his superiors. He goes about his duty without gossiping and scandal mongering. Then people call him a good sportsman. Such people are scarce but they are assets wherever they are found.

If people do know the value of the sporting spirit why then the rarity or the absence of it? Simply it is because of selfishness. For personal glory or ownership or name, one grows selfish. The selfishness gets started in early childhood. Jealousy and rivalry and sometimes even lack of security lead to selfishness. Very often children do not want to part with their play things or share them with, others. When this selfishness grows into life, there will be absence of sporting spirit. Such people keep themselves in isolation and they never mix freely with others. Temperamentally they are non-companionable and they are never happy nor add to the happiness of others. So we see that this sporting spirit must be developed even when they are children. Here comes the Cubs, Girl Guides and Boy Scouts movement which develop in their incumbents all the good qualities of a sportsman.

44. Merits And Demerits Of Science

As we turn over the pages of history, we come across the development made by man in different walks of life over the centuries. From the primitive Stone Age to the modern computerized era, every step of man has proved to be the milestone in the history of civilization. Modern science has evolved over a long period, and has now reached the peak of success. It has worked wonders in our life, but it cannot be said that it is altogether a blessing. When we look at the other side of the picture, we are filled with a sense of horror. The fear of war and destruction hangs over our heads all the time. In order to understand the creative and destructive aspects of modern science, we stand in need of an analysis that will help us differentiate between the good and the bad.

As we look over the brighter side of the achievements of science, we come to realize that there is hardly any sphere of life that has not been enhanced by the creative abilities of man. In the field of medical science, knowledge and research has gone to such an extent that almost all the ailments have found a cure. The threatening clouds of death no longer haunt the patients who were otherwise filled with despair. Epidemics have been wiped out, nutritional standards have been improved, drug therapy has been recognized and hygienic conditions are being created so that the new generation may enjoy a longer and better life.

In the realm of communication, modern scientific inventions have helped a lot. The far-flung corners of the world have been linked together with a wide spread air network. Distances have lost their meaning and thousands of miles can be covered within hours. Travelling today is not only swift, but also full of pleasure and luxury.

Modern science has opened new vistas of entertainment. All the new electronic gadgets have filled our lives with recreational variety. From the small pocket sized transistor to the big screen television and VCR, we are provided entertainment at home and we owe it all to science. Readers are provided illustrated, colourful books due to the blessing of modern science in the form of latest printing machines and techniques. Such means of entertainment have brought about a change in our habits and hobbies.

The advantages of science are not restricted to the urban population. In the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery, science has provided the rural population with the latest implements and know-how. The new methods of agriculture have boosted the production of farms and fields. With the use of different kind pesticides, the crops remain undamaged and the tillers of the soil get better return of the labour. This increase in output not only improves the condition of the toiling masses, but also brings about a healthy change in the economy of the country. This keeps on moving the nations on the path of progress and prosperity.

As we cast our eyes on the other side of the picture, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that science is also the monster of death and destruction. Man is selfish and pugnacious by nature. To fulfill his jingoist designs, he stands in need of the most destructive weapons, which could bring about the annihilation of his rivals. Man has gained knowledge in the field of science, but due to lack of wisdom, he is misusing this knowledge. All big nations are thinking of fulfilling the dream of becoming the super power. The wars of today are not limited to the battlefield. It brings about epidemic killing of the civilian population. The knowledge of this domain has added immeasurable danger to war. All the leading powers posses fatal weapons, and it seems that the weaker countries are their mercy. These big nations talk a lot about reduction in arms and they hold disarmament conferences. However, their practice is quite contrary to their preaching.

Science, no doubt provides, new ways of entertainment, but these very means of amusement are bringing a sharp decline in the moral values of the young generation and equally sharp increase in the number of crimes. The TV and video provide entertainment but they quite often become the channels of vulgarity and obscenity. Moreover, new ways of crime are shown to younger people, who adopt the path of getting easy money.

Looking at the two aspects of modern science, we conclude that science by itself is neither good nor bad. It is the will and intentions of man, which makes him, put it to constructive use or take it to the path of devil.

45. Life In A Big City

Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan and also one of the most thickly populated cities in the world, its population has increased rapidly and accordingly has given rise to many social problems. People of this metropolis are becoming more and more concerned about solving these serious problems, some of which are discussed below.

The ever-increasing rush of heavy traffic on the roads is resulting in heavy loss of human life. One day or the other, people suffer form accidents due to reckless driving. Some lose their vehicles and some go to the police. This is due to lack of civic sense in the citizens and violation of traffic rules. Traffic jams, road quarrels, untidiness and damage of public property is also a result of this problem. The government has not done any planning to control this situation in the past two decades.

In the same manner, the government has never emphasized upon population distribution. As a result, slum areas are rapidly being built, where poor labour lives. The disordered development of small houses is spoiling the outlook of the city, as well as creating problems of illegal electric connections, water supply and pollution. The authorities have failed to reclaim the locations from these people.

The academic career of children in Karachi is unpredictable due to lack of good schools and institutions. The need of recreational institutions, parks and play grounds is also felt at times and most of all joblessness creates problems for poor people.

Another problem faced by the citizens of the city is the frequent power breakdowns. Every other day, K.E.S.C cuts down the electric supply without notice. This becomes a great hurdle for industries and professionals that use electric machinery for their work. Disturbance and shortage of water supply is also a cause of discomfort among the citizens. Sometimes, the

dirty and unfiltered water becomes a major factor in food poisoning, which usually takes place on festive occasions, when demand of water in the city increases. Any measure to improve the supply of filtered water has also not been adopted by the government.

Problems due to improper drainage system are also becoming a matter of concern among the people. The alarming increase in the disorderliness of drainage lines is posing serious threats for people, especially in poor areas. Filth and dirt runs down a channel by the footpath and children play over it. We have malaria, cholera and dysentery still destroying our children because such things exist.

The attitude of beggars in Karachi is the most irritating problem. They are worthless idlers robbing good-natured people. It has become their regular practice to crowd public spots and cheat people. The adverse effects of begging problem are noticeable in some areas.

There are too many dirty and ownerless dogs roaming about in the streets of Karachi. They spread many diseases and sometime become a danger by injuring people. Lack of environmental care among people and drivers of public service vehicles is giving rise to pollution problems. Dust fills the air in most of the roads all the time. Improper tuned cars fill the atmosphere with deadly smoke at hours of rush, which causes disease among the policemen and common public. The blowing of pressure horns is always there, deafening the ears.

Karachi is also often subjected to terrorist activities. Bomb blasts and firings at public spots are resulting in great loss of human life. The terrorists deserve no less than capital punishment. It is the duty of the police to intensify their investigation to stop such activities. For the well to do class, life in Karachi may be fascinating, but for other citizens it is a center of drawbacks. It is only through the concentrated efforts of each and every person, including the members of law-enforcing and administrative agencies, can we overcome these serious problems of the metropolis.

46. A Cricket Match

Cricket is one of the most popular and exciting out door sports. Some of us get the opportunity to play first class cricket, but there are millions who enjoy seeing it being played. It gives us moments of leisure and pleasure and fills us with a competitive spirit. I witnessed the demonstration of the greatest excitement and determination at National Stadium, Karachi.

It was a fine day. A large number of people including men, women and children from, all walks of life gathered there to enjoy the match between Pakistan and New Zealand. To be a good sports team, one has to be aggressive and this was shown in the final between the two teams. New Zealand won the toss and invited Pakistan to bat first. This was a big blunder that their captain had made. Shahid Afridi and Saeed Anwar were sent as openers. It was a right decision by the captain, because Shahid Afridi slammed the ball over the field. It was due to his hard hitting that Pakistan achieved a good start.

Saeed Anwar was very careful and most of the time simply obstructed. The bowling was quite strong, due to which Saeed Anwar was not able to score a single run for the first fifteen minutes. But as time passed, he grasped the strategy of the bowlers and began to fully support Afridi. He completed his half-century by playing keen and beautiful shots. When he was at a score of 88, the first slip caught him smartly. In this way, the first wicket of Pakistan fell at a total of 130. After him, Shahid Afridi could not steadily face the bowlers and proceeded towards the pavilion in a short time.

Ejaz Ahmed began his batting when the Pakistani team was playing at 135, Along with lnzamamum ul Haq, he pulled up the score to 170. The next four men were dismissed very quickly - two bowled one caught and one out leg before wickets. However Mom Khan made a stand and was able to increase the score to 218. At this moment, 10 overs remained un bowled and three wickets in hand. Wasim Akram played a beautiful inning and Pakistani team snatched a total of 269 for 8.

This terrifying store marked down the morals of the New Zealand Team. They made a poor start, as their first wicket fell when the score was only ten. However, their middle order batsmen made a great effort and cheered the Kiwi Team. lnzamam ul Haq was the person who caught the second middle order batsman at 70.

The following batsmen also played quite well and raised up the score to 220 for 5. This situation was exciting and pointed out to the defeat if Pakistan. However, when Wasim Akram came to bowl, the hopes of Pakistanis revived. He bowled extraordinary well and just after 5 overs, the New Zealand team had reached to 260 for 7.

The rival needed barely 10 runs to win in 1 over. The down order batsmen shook up well. Score kept on increasing gradually and they reached to 266. It was the last ball; New Zealand requiring 4 runs to win and Waqar Younis was on the other side of the wicket. As soon as he bowled, the wickets were slammed and Pakistan was granter, another exciting victory over New Zealand. The crowd went in mad uproar, congratulating their national champions for the great success.

47. English Essay on "CPEC - China Pakistan Economic Corridor"

CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) is an economic corridor between China and Pakistan. At Present, that corridor is an under construction which estimated cost above 54 billion dollars. The aims of this project to connect Gwadar Port in Southwestern Pakistan with Xinjiang in far -Western China. The Project including various infrastructure in terms of energy projects, motorways, Highways and Railways to be built, in order to link Gwadar and karachi with the chinese region.

The Vision and Mission of CPEC is “To improve the lives of people of Pakistan and China by building an economic corridor promoting bilateral connectivity, construction, explore potential bilateral investment, economic and trade, logistics and people to people contact for regional connectivity”. It includes:Integrated Transport & IT systems including Road, Rail, Port, Air and Data Communication Channels

- Energy cooperation
- Spatial layout, functional zones, industries and industrial parks
- Agricultural development & poverty alleviation
- Tourism cooperation & people to people communication
- Cooperation in livelihood areas
- Financial cooperation
- Human Resource Development

The Current form of the project was first proposed by General Perves Musharaf, however it was postponed owing to the political instability in the country The ex-government of the Pakistan Peoples Party proposed it again when President Asif Ali Zardari invited heads of all the political parties to a Luncheon in honour of the Chinese Premier Li Keqiang at the Aiwan-e-Sadr on 22 May 2013. In February 2014, Pakistani President Mamnoon Hussain visited China to discuss the plans for an economic corridor in Pakistan. Two months later, Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif met with Premier Li Kequiang in China to discuss further plans,resulting in the full scope of the project to be devised under Sharif's tenure. In November 2014, Chinese

government announced its intention to finance Chinese companies as part of its $45.6 billion energy and infrastructure. Under the CPEC Project, major upgrades are sanctioned to Pakistan's transportation network. Comprise reconstruction and upgrade works on National Highway 35 which forms the Pakistani portion of the Karakoram Highway that spans the 887 Km long.

The Shanghai Electric company of China will construct two 660MW power plants as part of the "Thar-I" project in the Thar coalfield of Sindh Province, while "Thar-ll" will be developed by a separate consortium. The facility will be powered by locally sourced coal, and is expected to be put into commercial use in 2018. Pakistan's National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) has agreed to purchase electricity from both Thar-l and Thar-ll at a tariff of 8.50 US cents/kWh for the first 330 MW of electricity, 8.33 US cents/kWh for the next 660 MW, and 7.99 US cents/kWh for the next 1,099 MW as further phases are developed.

Liquefied natural gas power LNG projects are also considered vital to CPEC. The Chinese government has announced its intention to build a $2.5 billion 711 kilometre long liquid natural gas pipeline from Gwadar to Nawabshah in province as part of CPEC The project will not only provide gas exporters with access to the Pakistani market, but will also allow China to secure a route for its own imports.

Pakistan Navy and Chinese Navy ships are to jointly guard the safety and security of the CPEC Project, as Pakistan seeks to expand the role of its maritime forces. From December 2016, Pakistan's Navy established a special taskforce "TF-88" to ensure there is maritime security for corridor.

CPEC is considered economically vital to Pakistan in helping it drive economic growth. The Pakistani media and government have called CPEC investments a "game and fate changer" for the region, which would be one of the largest ever sums of foreign direct investment into Pakistan. As a result of improved infrastructure and energy supplies, the Pakistani government expects that economic growth rates will reach 7% by 2018. China Pakistan Economic Corridor is hope of better region of the future with peace, development and growth of economy.

48. My Country

The name of my country is Pakistan. It came into being on the 14th August 1947. The Muslims of Indo-Pakistan had to make great sacrifices to achieve Pakistan Karachi became the capital of Pakistan after independence. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah assumed the office of the Governor-General But he did not live long and he died or the 11th September1948.

The geographical position of Pakistan has given it an important position among the countries of South East and South West Asia. In the west, our neighbors are Afghanistan and Iran. Pakistan's neighbor to the north is the Peoples Republic of China. Bharat lies on Pakistan's eastern border. On the southern side of Pakistan spreads the Arabian Sea. Pakistan is a country with a variety of land surface. We have also a variety of climates in Pakistan. We have the hottest as well as the coldest spots of the world. In Pakistan we have some fine resorts for excursion and Sight-seeing.

Pakistan appeared on the map of the world as an Islamic state. It was founded on an ideological basis. The Muslims desired a separate state because they wanted to live in accordance with their cultural values and Islamic laws. The establishment of an Islamic society was thus the main object for creating Pakistan. We are now the establishment of a truly Islamic Society.

Pakistan is basically all agricultural country. A great portion of population depends on agriculture The ratio of urban population is still very low in Pakistan and most of the people live in village. Most of population illiterate. The present ratio of literacy is not more than 25%. The people living in village are very simple and hard-working.

Pakistan is rapidly growing, and its population is consisted of all – Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Paris etc. The Muslims are in over-whelming majority. But people of other religions enjoy equal civil and political rights. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. Sindhi, Pashto, Punjabi and Baluchi are the other important languages of Pakistan. The national dress of Pakistan is Shalwar-Kammez.

When Pakistan came in to being, it had no resources. It was poor in all respects. But in course of time. Pakistan made a great progress. Now we have set Up many industries in the country due to the efforts of the people resources. We have raw material for most of our industries. Wheat grows in abundance which is the staple food of the people.

Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Multan, Sialkot, are the important cities of Pakistan. Karachi is main Seaport of Pakistan.

49. Global Warming

How to Stop Global Warming? One of the biggest problems facing the world today is global warming. Many experts believe that our production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases is heating the atmosphere, and this could be very dangerous for human life. This essay will examine the problem of global warming and suggest some solutions for it.

Many problems could result from global warming. One of the biggest is rising sea level. This could result in the flooding of low lying coastal areas and cities, such as Egypt, the Netherlands, and Bangladesh. Another problem is changes in weather patterns. Many areas of the world are experiencing increased hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters. A final issue associated with this phenomenon is the negative effect on animals. Fish populations could be effected, while some insects which spread disease might become more common.

There are several things we can do to deal with global warming. One answer is to stop making C02. We can do this by switching from oil, coal and gas to renewable energy. A second solution is to plant more trees. Trees absorb C02 and produce oxygen, which is not a greenhouse gas. A third idea is to use less energy and recycle more products.

If we use less energy and are more environmentally friendly, the earth's temperature may not rise too much. In conclusion, making small changes now in the way we live means avoiding huge changes in the future. Scientists, governments and individuals must work together to overcome this serious threat.

50. Why I Love Pakistan

Pakistan is our sweet homeland. Pakistan had appeared on the world map in 1947 but after the Muslims had made enermous sacrifices. No other nation, it may be pointed out, has achieved such a major political objective in such a short period. But the Muslims of the sub-continent had to strive with great perseverance and dedication and they suffered great sacrifices of life and property to achieve this goal.

Why I love Pakistan? It is not that Pakistan is a Muslim country. I love Pakistan because it is a hard-earned country where we are free to shape our own destiny. It gave us an Identity as citizens of independent Islamic state. The primary objective creating Pakistan was to secure, a separate territory. Where the Muslims could regulate there lives in accordance with the teaching of the Holy Quran and Sunnah. Pakistan is the citadel of Islam. It is the focal point of the Muslim countries. It is a matter of pride for me that I was born and brought up in this glorious country.

Freedom is a boon and slavery a curse. Had it been undivided India the Muslims could never enjoy the gifts. In Pakistan, we are free to shape our destiny according to our tradition and historical background. Here we are free in our political, social, religious and educational fields. All are equal in the eyes of law. The non-Muslims enjoy complete freedom of worship.

The people of Pakistan are known for their boldness, bravery, courage and dash. Pakistan has several groups, acial and linguistic but they are all integrated through Islamic brotherhood. Most of the people live in villages. The villagers are simple, frank and sincere people. They are hard working and produce food crops for us. The villagers are great lovers of Islam and feel a sense of pride in making great sacrifice for its cause. They have a great urge for helping one another.

Pakistan is a land of beauty with very fine resorts for excursion and sight-seeing. We have beautiful green valleys in the hills covered with blossoming flowers. Our Swat Valley reminds the European tourist of Switzerland. Gilgit is also a beautiful spot full with the wealth of natural scenery. We have high mountains with snow-covered peaks here. The K-2 peak is the second highest mountain in the world. Nature is so bountiful that it filled the bowels of the earth in Baluchistan with minerals and natural gas.

The Pakistanis are inspired with the, spirit of true patriotism and are always eager to make every sacrifice for their homeland. Since the making of Pakistan, they are feeling an urge of a new life and are making rapid advances in education and culture.

51. Life In A Pakistani Village

Points: Introduction – The occupation of the villagers - Their social life – Their political life – How their life can be improved?

Pakistan is a country of villages, and the majority of Pakistanis are villagers. Villages differ in different parts of Pakistan for the people of Pakistan belong to different races. But village life in some ways is much the same allover Pakistan.

The villagers are nearly all farmers. They till the soil, plough the fields, sow the seeds, water the crops and reap the harvest. The farmers are generally tenants of some zamindar, and pay him rent. And there are a village mistri who mends ploughs and carts, a cobbler who makes and mends shoes, potters, blacksmiths, and carpenters, all work at their shops.

A Pakistani, farmer leads a simple, peaceful und contented life, His wants are few, and his only wealth in his land. If the harvest is good, he rejoices, but when there is a draught, his crops fail and he runs into debt. A villagers is industrious and hard-working. Village women are also very hard-working and help men in their daily work.

The villagers live in humble cottages. There are no melted roads in our villages. The village streets are narrow. The winding lanes, are crowded with animals and playing children. The houses are built quite close together and are often adjoined to one another.

A villager is very conservative. He knows no change. He is content with running in the old grooves. What was good for his ancestors contents him completely. He is a prey to various superstitions that sap his vitality. Their social customs, though sometimes utterly absurd, die hard.

The village people have two opposite characteristics. They are simple, kind and generous. But they fall out with one another on the slightest cause. They sometimes get so much heated that in excitement they commit murders. They can hardly be said to lead refined lives. They know no culture. It is because they are not educated.

As compared to the noise in towns, there is little social activity in our villages. The villagers are fond of manly sports. Wrestling matches are held at the time of annual exhibitions or fairs. In horse-breeding areas, there are contests for horse races and tent-pegging. The Village pond is also a centre of great activity. The villagers are fond of music In N.W.F. Province the 'Khattak' dance is very popular. The people of villages are also fond of mystic songs. The people of villages are very hospitable.

Every village has a primary school of its own. The mosque also serves the purpose of a school. Prosperous and enlightened villages have their high schools.

It is the bounded duty of all of us to improve the life the villagers. Proper education should be given to them. Medical facilities should be provided to them and the villagers should be taught to observe the laws of health. Co-operative credit societies should be established in the villages. In these and many other ways, life in a Pakistani village can be made better than what it is to-day.

52. Tourism In Pakistan

Different countries of the world provide attractions and facilities to the tourists who would like to visit their land. Tourism is, infact, fast becoming a trade. Pakistan has very fine resorts for excursion and sight-seeing. It is rich in historical places.

Pakistan abounds in natural beauty as reflected in the Northern areas of our country Our Swat valley reminds the European tourists of Switzerland. The snow covered peaks surrounding the valley present an attractive sight for the tourists. In many countries the tourist resorts are of one nature only. But in our country, due to the variety of our climates, we have different types of such spots. Like Swat Gilgit is also replete with the wealth of natural scenery.

There are high mountains with snow covered peaks here. Among these mountains is also the K-2 peak, the second highest in the world. The Nanga Parbat peak is the sixth in the order of the highest peaks in the world. There are ice or glacier fields in Gilgit which provide excellent opportunities for winter sports. There are many beautiful lakes in the midst of high mountains. These famous lakes include the 'Saiful Mulk' in Kaghan valley, and the 'Sat para' and 'Kachura' laks in Skardu. For those who to enjoy the scenery of still higher mountains, we have the valley of Kaghan. It is 13,589 feet above the sea-level and it is 95 miles long. A new health resort 'Ayubia' as been built which has all the residential and excursional facilities for the tourists.

There are very few picnic resorts like this one in the world which present attractive natural scenery as well as places of historical interests. We have both these qualities in the valley of Swat. Here, a tourist who has interest in history can see the monuments of Buddhism, and old monasteries. He can see the remains of the cities against which Alexander the Great led his invasion. We have many historical places worth-seeing like he site of the ancient cities of Moen-jo-Daro, Harappa, Taxilla etc. have again historical monuments in and around the city of Lahore.

We offer many opportunities to the tourists who have interest in birds and wild life. In our forests we have some beasts and animals which are very rare elsewhere.

The tourist trade is very flourishing these days. It helps us to earn valuable foreign exchange. Moreover, when the foreign tourists come, they carry good impressions about our rand and people. Sufficient publicity must be made so that people all over the world know that there are so many places worth-visiting in our country.

We must have more of good hotels, where facilities for staying in comfortable surroundings are available. Transport facilities must be improved. To foster tourist trade the Government has setup Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC). It is the most important organization in the field of tourism.

53. Floods In Pakistan

Floods are common in Pakistan. Every year one reads of floods in one river or another, often causing great damage. When the floods are extensive, the water rushes, into the heart of city or the village. Floods are always sudden and unexpected.

A flood is mainly due to heavy rainfall. For it causes the rivers to overflow and inundates the surrounding areas. It is also caused by cyclones, tidal, bores or melting of snows on mountains. It is one of the natural calamities over which man has no control. He Is extremely helpless when it rushes forward and devours everything in its way.

When a flood occurs, there is devastation all around. The plight of the human beings under these circumstances is most pitiable. Houses tropple down. Their belongings are destroyed. They have nothing to eat and no roof to shelter them. When the means of communication are broken off, it takes much time before any help from outside can be rendered. Meanwhile they suffer and die. This distress of the domestic animals becomes all the more intense. Without fodder, without shelter, they die in thousands. Their carcasses are found floating in the rivers.

Every calamity has its end. So the flood ends too. But it leaves with the people difficult problems to tackle. The whole area looks dull and deary. Trees are uprooted. The crop is destroyed. Storehouses and shops of grains are washed away. Thus floods give birth to famine. Often after the floods diseases spread and people die in large numbers.

To fight against the disaster of this natural calamity, relief work is organized. The Government sanctions money for gratuitous relief and longer-term loans. It also rushes food, clothes and medicines for the affected people. Many generous minded persons contribute huge sums of money. Relief committees are formed. Appeals are made for food, clothes and money. The

students of colleges and universities engage themselves in raising funds. They even go to the affected areas for rendering help in as many ways as they can.

Many selfless social workers come forward and work day and night to relieve the Suffering. The floods take only a few hours to destroy, but it takes. years to restore the flooded area back to its normal life. Everything has its merits and demerits. The flood has its good effects too. It leaves silts on the land it passes over. This makes the land more fertile. But its evils are far greater than the small good it does to the land.

54. The Process of Islamization in Pakistan

It is an Indisputable historical fact that the Muslims of the sub-continent believed strongly. That they are a distinct and separate people. This distinct feature of the Muslims is faith in one God and the belief in the teachings of Islam as conveyed to us by the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him). In Islamic society, every individual is equal without distinction of caste, creed or colour and has the same rights and status as any other citizen.

The struggle for Pakistan was thus, in fact, a fight to maintain our separate identity, and to develop the Islamic values which form the basis of our own identity. Allama Iqbal in his famous speech at the Allahabad Session of All India Muslim League in 1930 strongly advocated the creation of an Islamic state in order to maintain the separate identity of the Muslims of the sub-continent. The Quaid-e-Azam also repeatedly emphasized this Legal basis of Pakistan both during the Pakistan Movement and after its creation. In one of his speeches the Quaid said "The Muslims demand Pakistan, where they can rule in accordance with their own system of life, their cultural development, their traditions and Islamic law".

After the establishment of Pakistan, the process of Islamisation was slow. It was in March 1949, the first step was taken by passing the "Objective Resolution". It reflects the historical legacy of the Muslims and sets forth the 'national objectives'. The Resolution declares that sovereignty belongs to Allah and that the people of Pakistan shah exercise their authority and rights within the limits prescribed by the Quran and Sunnah. The Islamic principles of democracy, liberty, equality and social justice shall prevail. The task was finally completed in 1956 when the first constitution was enacted.

The Constitution of 1962 passed by General Ayub Khan took no practical steps to enforce Islamic law in public life, or to establish an Islamic society. To embark upon the process of Islamisation Ayub Khan established two organization: 'The Central Islamic Research institute" and "The Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology. "The Islamic Research Institute was to undertake study and research work, while the Council was to make recommendations to the Central and Provincial Governments. But the pace of their work was very slow.

The Constitution of 1973 provides for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic ideology. Pakistan has been named 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'. This Constitution, for the first time, has declared Islam.' the State Religion". It forbids making of any law contrary to the principles of lslam. If there is any such law, it should be amended to conform, to the principles of lslam.

A movement for the enforcement of Islamic laws, called the "Tehrik-e-Nizam-e-Mustafa" was launched in 1977. It was demanded through protests and public demonstrations that the laws of the country should be brought in conformity With the Islamic Shariat. The Government accepted some of the demands relating to social evils: drinking and horse racing were banned, while Friday was declared the weekly holiday.

The military regime, which took over the Government in I977, in its very first broadcast assured the nation that Islamic laws would be enforced. A significant beginning was made in February 1979 when Islamic Hadood laws relating to crime and punishment were enforced. A Shariat Faculty was established. Shariat Courts were set up. The payment of Zakat and Ushr was made compulsory. To abolish interest participation on a profit and loss basic has been introduced in the banks. Suitable measures have been taken to bring in accord with Islamic values. We are marching to Wards the establishment of a truly Islamic society. The present government is committed to enforcing Islamic laws in the country.

55. The Problem of Corruption in Pakistan

By the word corruption we mean that any act done by unfair means. Corruption may also be defined as illegal bribe which is received for doing some work for some body. In the society of man, where everything or any action is done in an unfair manner, corruption becomes a curse. It is such a practice that it eats up the fabric of the society.

Corruption in its wider sense has always been there at all times. There has only been a difference of degree. In monarchies the king's favour is necessary to get things done. Now-a-days, it has been observed that if the head of the department is not fair the whole department is involved in corrupt practices. It is said power corrupts man.

Whenever a man has power to do something which the other men need, the doer takes some benefit out of it. As long as this benefit is sanctioned by social laws and moral codes, it is all right. Beyond that it becomes corruption. Corruption also flourishes through flattery.

In Pakistan today, the position is very bad. The devil of corruption is reigning every field of national activity. The unfair practice is so rampant that a common man feels frustrated. In his disgust he exclaims that corruption is a Curse. It has stolen our peace of mind.

The condition of government offices is very deplorable. Police, railways and transport are the departments, which are supposed to be the servants of the people. But you can not expect a slight action in any of these departments without spending illegal money. An honest man cannot even get a seat in a railway train without having to offer a bribe.

It is said that the paper moves only when some silver weight is put on it. There are many such departments where corruption has become a norm of their life. It has gone deep down in their flesh. They cannot think without unfair money. It is no more unfair. It has become their right.

It is clear that unless the trend is checked, the country cannot make any progress. It cannot achieve the goal of prosperity and self-reliance.

It is high time that the Government should rise to the occasion and take a bold step to discard and uproot its forces, before it becomes too late for us. This is a great challenge to all members of a good society. The long-term solution of this problem lies in the building of a sound national character. For this purpose we should change the entire system of education.

We should make our education ethical, moral and patriotic. Besides this we shall have to make use of all means of propaganda viz., the press, publications, the radio and the television to achieve this goal. We shall have to create an atmosphere where honesty is appreciated and rewarded. These are some of the steps which can effectively root out this evil.

56. A Pakistani Fair

Points : The occasion of the fair - Different kinds of people are found in the fair - Places of amusement in the fair – Shops in the fair Small exhibition advantages and disadvantages of fair.

The best attended fairs that I have ever witnessed tire those that held every year in my village, on the occasion of the 'Urs' of a great Muslim Saint, Hazrat Shahbaz Qalandar.

They are attended by thousands of people from far and near. A few days before the fair is held, the tomb is whitewashed, the houses repaired and the premises thoroughly cleaned. The custodians of the shrine are dressed in their best. They are very civil to the pilgrims who came in streams to pay their homage to the departed saint. Their civility, however, is not completely disinterested. They wish to impress upon the pilgrims the saintliness of their own character, so that the shrine may become all the more popular in the neighborhood, and the offerings of pious pilgrims the larger, year after year.

All sorts of people attend the fair at the shrine. The beggars in their rags line the route to it on both sides, and solicit our charity in many ways. You pity the blind beggar, because he is deprived of his eye-sight. And you cannot ignore the cripple either. The leper shunned by everybody is there, and the pauper also flits about like a ghost.

Pakistani fair does not, however, possess only a religious significance. People go to a fair for the sake of merry-making and enjoyment, and surely one can find various kinds of enjoyments there. At one place you see a merry-go-round with its load of gay children and proud young men whirling in the air. At another place you find the juggler showing his tricks. Acrobats and rope-dancers also perform their feats in a corner. A company of strolling players has also

pitched its tent there, though the admission to their performance is by tickets. There is a traveling circus too, admission to which is by tickets costing fifty paisa's and a rupee.

A Pakistani Mela, however, does not provide entertainment only. It also provides the people with a market for their goods. The people of the neighborhood get an opportunity of buying and selling their wares. There are some fairs. Where cattle are sold, but at most of these fairs the chief articles or consumption are the sweetmeats and the other eatables. The confectioner displays his wares to the best advantage, and tempts every passer-by to purchase something or the other. Nor are the peddlers wanting in anything. They sell pins, brooches, bangles, and other trinkets to woman and children.

Advantage is sometimes taken of these fairs to hold exhibitions on a small scale. These exhibitions are meant to show us how we can improve agriculture by using better seeds, better oxen, and better implements. There are places where we are told how we can decrease the death-rate of children, improve the sanitation of our homes and the village, and live more hygienically. All these are very necessary.

On the whole, these fairs serve a very useful purpose. They encourage trade, and enable the people to meet and discuss questions that affect their daily life. In times of an epidemic, however, these fairs become a source of great danger. They spread disease from man to man and from one village to another, and should on such occasions be disallowed by the Government.

57. My Village

Points : Situation - Consists mainly of Kacha houses - The people of the village and their work - The centers of interests in the village - Lambardars - The important men of the village - Life of the villagers.

My village is in one of the backward districts of Sind. It is ten miles from the nearest railway station, and about sixteen miles from the district town. A kachcha, dusty road runs by my village, which is made use of by the people who go on foot, ride a horse or journey in a tum-tum. The road is, however, uneven and full of ruts, and becomes almost impassable when the rains fall.

My village consists mostly of kachcha houses. These houses have low roofs, one door and generally no windows. Mostly these houses have only one room, which serves as a kitchen, bed-room, reception-room, store-room, and nursery. Some of the houses have a court-yard also, where he cattle are kept in summer. The lanes are very dirty. These lanes are littered with the refuse and rubbish of houses and have also puddles of dirty water, which breed swarms of lusty mosquitoes. It is this insanitary condition of the village, which renders it an easy prey to malaria plague and other epidemics.

The village is inhabited mostly by farmers. These men are models of industry. The village has barbers with none too keen wits and dull razors, carpenters with primitive instruments, shoe makers whose shoes are known more for durability than for beauty and blacksmiths who make ploughshares and sickles. My village has also a dispensary where sore eyes are cured, and fever is treated.

The centres of interest, however, in the village are the school, to which most of the boys repair; and the mosque where the muezzin calls the faithful to prayer five times a day. The village has a couple of inns also, where travelers take shelter for the night. It has also the tomb of a saint.

The most important men in my village are the two mighty lambardars. They are not on the best of terms with each other as is to be expected, and therefore the village is full of petty intrigues and malicious party spirit. The patwari was dreaded in days gone by, but now he has lost much of his prestige.

The Head Master of the school is a worthy man, and the adult school run by him contains pupils from the ages of 15 to 20. The co-operative bank in our village is managed by a clever man, who gives loans only to his own favorites. Even the members of the punchayat are not above suspicion.

58. The Charms of City Life

Points : Introduction - Details of the charms - A reference to dements - Conclusion.

The charms of city life which attract people from all directions and from all walks of life are many and various. Life in big cities has its own comforts which people living in small towns cannot enjoy.

The first and foremost of these charms is its communication facilities. If a man in the country is to go from one place to another, he thinks twice. But in the city, the position is otherwise. One may go from one place to another as he wishes. All kinds of things are easily available in the city. There are big shops and stores where we can get things, from a pin to an elephant. Things brought from the ends of the earth are available in one place.

There are big hospitals and clinics which are equipped with the latest medical facilities. In cities, we can get the treatment from the best of doctors, who are specialists in every field. All kinds of educational facilities from the primary stage to Post Graduate stage may be had in the city. There are arrangements for the education of the boys and girls in the city's schools, colleges and university or universities. One may easily avail oneself of these facilities according to one's inclination and choice.

On the social side, there are theatres, cinemas, lectures and entertainments of all kinds. Even the poorest man can take part in the entertainments which a large city offers. A walk in the evening will show that a town keeps its citizens amused and occupied till a late hour. People intolerant of village politics and tired of unending quarrels, treacheries and the like find in the city a place of relief.

The availability of services in the city attracts the service-seeking educated people to it. Again, men of letters and people having literary talents are very easily attracted by the city, for here they find many opportunities for writing and publishing their works and having recognition they deserve. As the city is the main seat of administration, people of the legal profession and litigants flock here.

There is, of course, another side of the picture. One may point out that the facilities that have been described as mainly available to the well-to-do classes. In most of the towns there are slums iii which people are huddled together in poverty and want. Another peculiarity a city life has its hurry. There is no leisure. Life is very fast.

There are crowds and crowds of people and all seem to be in hurry. Wherever you go in a big city you will find huge crowds. Then with all the speeding vehicles - buses, trucks, cars and so on, there are many accidents every day. Many lives are lost in these accidents. Life is less certain in a city than in a small town or village.

59. The Pleasures of Life In The Country

Points : Introduction - The life in the country is full of charms - Simple and innocent life - Simple occupation of people - Healthy surroundings - Other advantages of nature - Wholesome and pure food - Less crimes in Villages - Conclusion.

Poets and laymen alike have been singing in praise of the pleasures of life in the country since time immemorial. Still people continue to rush to the already crowded towns in every country. All the charms of the country life seem to have no attraction for them.

The life in the country is full of charms. Cowper has rightly said "God made the country and man made the town". Poets have always tended to glorify the life of Nature. Shakespeare praises the life of men, " Under the Greenwood Tree", where there are no enemies except the cold winds in winter.

Alexander Pope in his famous poem" On Solitude" describes the quiet life of the country. Goldsmith in his widely read poem, " The Deserted Village", describes in picturesque details the pleasures of the countryside. Wordsworth, also responds to the call of Nature and the country side. The life in the country is very simple and innocent. Perfect peace and tranquility rules every where. The country side is less artificial and more natural than the city. In the city Nature seems to have been pushed aside.

The occupations of the people are very simple. Nearly all of them are agriculturists. They cultivate their fields. Others depend on their manual labor. They work on the fields of big farmers and other well-to-do people. All the families find some work or other. So none

remains idle. Males work on the farms. Even children are of great use. They add a little to the income of the family. Women do household work like cooking, washing and grinding of corn.

The whole work in the village is done in healthy and pleasant surroundings. There are the green fields in which they work. They breathe fresh air all the twenty four hours. Bird's singing their sweet notes of peace and joy removes the fatigue of hard work. Thus in these natural and healthy atmosphere they work from morning till evening. They return to their houses where they are welcomed by their children and wives. Besides the farmers there are petty shopkeepers, potters, blacksmiths, carpenters, spinners and weavers who carry on their peaceful trade in the delightful surroundings.

Besides, there are other charms and advantages. In a village we can best enjoy the beauty and grandeur of nature. We can hear the chattering of birds in the evening and morning. Here we can enjoy the setting sun behind the clouds. The charming beauty of the meadows would intoxicate us with joy. The babbling of a river, the soft lowing of cows and innocent games of children are things which one can never fail to admire.

The country life confers upon us another boon. It provide wholesome and pure food. Cities and big towns are notorious for the adulteration of food. Pure foodstuffs are hard to get. In the country it is not so. Further in the villages there is no smoke of chimneys, factories and mills. In the village the air is quite pure.

Further crime is less in villages. They are free from the strifes of city life. The relations of the villagers with one another are very cordial and harmonious. Villages are far from the noise of cities. All these advantages make village life contented and peaceful. Still the village life has its drawbacks. Ignorance, superstitions, disease and poverty are found everywhere in the villages. These defects can be removed easily and once they are removed, villages would become the best place to live in.

60. Need of Developing Our Country

Points : Introduction - Spread of education - Fighting superstitions Cleanliness - Improved methods of agriculture – Organizing Cottage industries - Co-operative banks - Conclusion.

Pakistan is a land of villages. The towns and cities are a few in number. The majority of population lives in villages. It is surprising that villages have been neglected so far by the government and the social workers. Hence our first duty is to make a scheme of up-lift for all the villagers of Pakistan if we want to make our country prosperous and happy.

The prevailing superstitions and the illiteracy will have to be first destroyed. The villagers will have to be free from the jaws of many evil customs. All this can be done by a band of social workers or by the government.

The first necessity of the villagers is the opening of schools, where boys and girls may learn how to real I and write. Primary education should be compulsory and free. For men and women who are busy on the farm during the day, night schools should be opened. Every village should have a library of useful books. The spread of education would work wonders within a few years.

As soon as education spreads, superstitions will disappear. Blind belief of villagers in superstitions is a great hindrance in the way of social workers. When these superstitions disappear, the work of up-lift would become very easy.

Though villagers are healthy and strong, yet they are not always clean. Cow dung and urine lie scattered in their houses. Their houses give out foul smell all the time. There is plenty of water in their rivers, ponds and wells. But their bodies and clothes are rarely washed and cleaned. This often results diseases like cholera, plague, small-pox, etc. Medical relief should he provided for the villagers to save them from quacks and old women who are the sole medical practitioners to the villages.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. They work on the farms and Pakistan is fed on their corn. But our villagers are hard workers. They work like beasts in the same way as their forefathers worked, without much brains. They should be taught the use of improved methods of agriculture. They should be told that they would save their energy, time and money by the use of new implements. They would reap a better crops. If some more wells and canals are dug, the villagers would cease to be at the mercy of rain.

Work on the farm occupies a villager for about six months. For the rest part of the year he remains idle. If cottage industries are organized, these idle villagers would find employment and get more income. Weaving, spinning, making toys and baskets, weaving woolen shawls, gathering honey from the bee-hives, etc. are some of the occupations for the villagers.

If this detailed scheme of village reconstruction is put into practice, 0ur villages would rise up again.

61. Independence Day

Points : Introduction - Its significance - Short history - Its observance - Its effects on our mind - Conclusion.

Since 1947, the 14th day of August has been a red letter day with all the Pakistanis. It is observed throughout the country as a day of thanks-giving, rejoicing and merry making. The day is regarded as a sacred one in our life. The day is so great with us because on this day is 1947. We regained our independence from the British rule.

The defeat of Siraj-ud-dowla at the battle-field of Plassey in 1757 A.D. paved the way for the British rule in India. The people soon realized that they had fallen in the grip of a foreign rule. So an under current of discontent flowed through every heart. It showed itself clearly in the War of Independence of 1857. But all these failed to expel the British from India. It was then felt that this should be done by some other effective non-violent means.

The Congress took the lead. But it was soon felt that its main object was to establish Hindu Raj. So the Muslims, under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, gathered on the platform of the All India Muslim League. Then in 1940 they demanded a separate homeland. The united move of the Muslims was so irresistible that the British Government was compelled to partition India into Pakistan and Bharat. Pakistan, thus, appeared on the map of the world on the 14th August, 1947. That is why the anniversary of this day is observed with such profound solemnity and regard.

The 14th day of August is known as the Independence Day. It is observed every year in a befitting manner throughout Pakistan. The observance starts with the singing of national anthem throughout the country. Then the speech of the President is relayed. In educational institutions, teachers and students gather together and hoist the national flag solemnly. In towns and cities, the national flag is hoisted ceremonially. Then the people parade the main streets in long processions shouting national songs. All seem to be happy and jubilant. A festive look wears everywhere.

After the mid-day, seminars are held in most of the educational institutions. Prayers for the well-being of Pakistan are also arranged in mosques. The afternoon passes in various kinds of popular games and sports. After sundown all the houses and buildings are illuminated. Thereafter people attend cultural functions arranged for the occasion.

The observance of the day has a salutary effect ort the mind of the people. It reminds them of their hard-won independence and makes them resolve to retain it all costs. It inspires us with hope, make us united and instills into our heart the firm belief that Pakistan bas come to stay forever.

62. Problem of Unemployment In Pakistan

Points : Introduction - Causes of unemployment in Pakistan. Remedies of unemployment - Conclusion.

Unemployment is a major economic and social problem of our country. It is rural as well as urban. It is very serious and alarming and it has given birth to many evils. It is found not only among educated people, but there are millions of laborers, peasants, and unskilled or half-skilled workers who are unemployed to-day. It demands its immediate remedy because it threatens the peace, prosperity and stability of free Pakistan.

There are many causes of this serious problem. The use of machinery on large scale in production is a very important cause. It has reduced the scope for human labor to a great extent. Another cause is the enormous increase in population. It has been estimated that the population growth rate is. 3.5% per year, which is one of the highest in the world. Population and production increase in geometrical and arithmetical progression respectively. Hence the means of employment cannot keep pace with the growing population.

The defective system of our education is also responsible for this serious problem. We attach great importance to literary education. We neglect the technical education. This accounts for the growing unemployment. After finishing his education our young man thinks it below his dignity to do physical labor. The desk jobs are insufficient to absorb the growing number of educated young men. Hence unemployment prevails in the country.

Now the remedies of unemployment are clear. We have to develop our economy on modern lines. Our agriculture is very backward. Incentive cultivation with modern technique and improved mannures can provide ample and fruitful employment.

We have to apply brakes to growing population. People are to taught the advantages of birth control.

The system of education is to be overhauled. It is no use producing thousands of graduates. We should lay more stress on professional and technical education. We should make the young men understand that all kinds of work are good. It is not the kind of work but the manner in which it is done which is important. As soon as they give up their hatred towards manual labor, they will get jobs.

We have to develop our cottage industries. They suit Pakistani conditions better. Our peasants who remain idle for six months during the year can add to their income by taking to some of these useful industries. Since there is scarcity of capital we have to use such devices as involve more labor and less capital.

Our Government is fully alive to the gravity of the problem. It is making an all-out effort to solve it as speedily as it is possible. The National Planning Commission has already formulated a programme to solve unemployment.

63. Pakistan's Culture

Points: Introduction - Essential features of Pakistani culture Conclusion.

Culture is a way of life any society. It is the continually changing pattern of learned behavior and the product of learned behavior which are shared by and transmitted among members of the society.

As a nation makes progress so does its culture acquire distinction. In different parts of the world, nations rise with their individual principles and civilization and remain true to their own way of living, rites and customs. Some nations lose their cultural heritage by falling under the influence of other cultures. They are unable to maintain their individuality in the comity of nations.

Pakistan has a history which extends over centuries. Every age left its impact on the social and cultural life of the people living in this land. In this way the culture of Pakistan was evolved. Even today, the influence of the past ages is visible in the way of living of people, in their dress and diet, in architecture, art and literature.

Pakistan may be described a land of diversities. The diversities relate to races, language, manners and customs but they are all integrated through Islamic brotherhood. Islam presents a perfect way of life. In the Islamic manner of living, there are clear instructions about food and dress also. For example, it is laid down that dress should be simple and clean and it should be tailored in such a way as to avoid display. Food also should be simple and obtained by honest earning. The practice of inviting each other to feasts and exchanging gifts is much Islamic civilization provided it is performed without any personal motives.

In addition to social life other important factors that go to make the culture of a nation are its literature, poetry, art, and handicrafts.

The regional dresses undergo changes in the light of local traditions, economic conditions, way of living and weather in the region. Pakistan's different parts have different physical features and climates. Hence cultural differences are found between the people of hills and those of the land. Besides her modern civilized population, there are many old fashioned tribes. The culture of the tribes is quite different from the culture of more modern classes of society.

Language is one of the basic factors in culture. One can communicate one's ideas to others by the use of language and the ideas of others also reach one through language. In the four provinces of Pakistan different languages are spoken. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. But all of them possess the same background of cultural and moral life. All the languages of Pakistan have a profound impress of Islam and its teachings.

The population of Pakistan is composed of different groups belonging to various types, both racial and linguistic. Their costumes, and their customs have also an individuality of their own, but all these disappear before Islamic and National awareness. All of these groups share the same traditions of history.

64. Life In Karachi

Points Introduction - Machine life - Expanding city - Problems Attraction - Conclusion.

Karachi is the biggest city and seaport of Pakistan. It was a small village when Mohammad, bin Qasim conquered Sind some thirteen years ago. Now it has become the biggest city of Pakistan, having 75,00,000 population. People from different parts of Pakistan have come to settle here.

Life in Karachi has its charms and attractions but is has its own peculiar problems too. The city is never quiet and throbs with life all through the day. All are extremely busy. They have a machine life. They have no time to stand and stare. They work round the clock and find no time to enjoy life. Man has become selfish. Friendship has lost its charm. Old values of life are in decline.

When I was a kid, the city of Karachi then was really far peaceful, clean and less crowded than it is now. It is expanding by leaps and bound. All around the proper city, we find suburban localities sprouting without an end. Fashionable plazas and squares have sprung up at every nook and corner of the city. Individuals have also built thousands of small and big buildings for themselves. In Karachi we find large crowd everywhere. City bazars look like colourful fairs. It would not be unfair to say that Karachi has turned into a city of shopping centers.

Karachi is, infact a city of problems. People face a host of problems at every step. Transport is so pressing that it effects everyone. Proper water supply, sewerage and sanitation pose another serious problem to the Karachites. The supply of power is also inadequate and far from satisfactory. Housing is yet another problem in Karachi. The bulk of population is poor and they are the worst effected due to exorbitant rent. It is very unfortunate that even after thirty nine years of our independence, we have not been able to overcome any of the fore

mentioned problems. Above that, we do not get fresh fruits and vegetables here. People inhale smoky air. This has a very bad effect on their health. In Karachi there are problems everywhere - in all walks of life.

Inspire of these shortcomings there are many attractions in this city. Karachi is blessed with some excellent schools and colleges. One may find facilities in all branches of education - medicine, engineering, technology etc. Medical facilities are also available in abundance. There are hundreds of big and good hospitals. It is a city where thousands of doctors cure the diseased bodies and minds. Karachi also provides recreational facilities. There are more than a hundred cinema houses. There are also interesting places of excursions like the Hawks Bay, Manchar Lake, Manora etc. Karachi is also a centre of brisk activity in the field of game and sports.

Karachi is a cosmopolitan city. Here one may find people from all parts of Pakistan. The city presents a composite picture of a real Pakistani culture. Many foreigners also visit this city. In short, life is Karachi is full of glamour.

65. Keep The Quaid's City Clean

Points: Introduction - Karachi was called the queen of Sind Keep the Quaid's city clean campaign - Conclusion.

“Cleanliness is next to Godliness" is a famous proverb. Cleanliness is, indeed, a great virtue. The eassy in question indicates the city of Karachi. Karachi is called the Quaid's city because he was born here. He is also buried here. Moreover, Karachi has the honor of becoming the first capital of Pakistan.

Before the creation of Pakistan, Karachi was supposed to be the cleanest city of the sub-continent. It was also called the queen of Sind. But after creation of Pakistan, the population immensely increased and cleanliness became a problem. A good number of large populated areas grew up with quite unhygienic and insanitary conditions. It is a matter of disgrace for the Karachites to know that the Quaid's city was declared by a foreign surveyor as the dirties city of the world.

It is the duty of every citizen of Karachi to keep it neat and clean. There is an old Latin proverb. "A sound (healthy) mind in a sound body". We can never have sound mind in a sound body unless we live in a hygienic and neat and clean conditions.

In order to achieve this aim the K.M.C. launched a campaign to "KEEP THE QUAID'S CITY CLEAN" in March1980. It was a good move which proved to be a great success. The authorities publicized this campaign very effectively. The T.V. and Radio programs also emphasized the need of keeping their city neat and clean. Throughout the city posters and banners were

displayed on a large scale. In schools and colleges lectures were delivered dwelling upon the importance of neatness and cleanliness.

A well-laid programme was made by the K.M.C and K.D.A. authorities to make this campaign a success. The staff of K.M.C. and K.D.A. staff became very active. Negligence of any sort was severly dealt with. A strict eye was specially kept upon the sweepers of the roads. The general public were requested to co-operate to make this campaign a success.

Juice vendors, fruit sellers and others on the footpaths often make the roads dirty and muddy. Many of them were removed and some were fined also for violating the regulations with regard to cleanliness. The students also actively participated in cleaning their school or college buildings. Special bulletins were issued requesting people not to throw the peels of banana, orange, or rubbish on the main road.

The campaign produced the desired result. Some of the chronic black spots of the city were put to an end. Faulty drainage system was repaired. The city roads and cross-roads wore a very neat and -clean look. There was seen no heap of rubbish at the doors of the citizens. The K.M.C. trucks for lifting the rubbish from all parts of the city were seen on their rounds. Officers were deputed to look after the cleanliness drive.

Such periodical cleanliness drives are no doubt useful but are not permanent solution. Efforts should be made to habituate everyone of us to keep the Quaid's city neat and clean permanently. The authorities should make a complete survey of the city, to educate the common man to keep his area clean and to provide necessary facilities to him for the cleanliness. Equally the people should feel their responsibilities in this regard.

66. Modern Shopping Centres Of Karachi

Points: Introduction - Its importance - Important shopping centres - Conclusion.

Karachi is a city of shopping centres. Hundreds of fashionable shopping centres have come up in different parts of the city. They present a delightful scene in the evening.

Life in Karachi is very fast. It is moving to-day with double pace. We have no time to look around. In a fast moving society the shopping centres are essential. Gone are the days when these were considered to be luxuries. There are so many pressures on our life that one earnestly aspires to see more of these ceritres in the vicinity of his residence. Today the house wife has to look after the house, educate her children, if necessary, go to the office and also to be up to the mark in her purchases. At such a time these shopping centres come to her rescue and she heaves a sigh of relief.

The most important and busy shopping centre of Karachi is Saddar. As it is centrally located so it caters the needs of the entire city. The Empress Market stands there. It is an important centre of perishable and non-perishable goods. Close to Saddar is Bohri Bazar. It is the busiest shopping centre of Karachi. A visit to Bohri Bazar is wonderful even if you do not have to buy anything. It is nice to walk aimlessly there. One would always find the Bohri Bazar crowded. Shops are beautifully decorated. Window display is exciting. It helps the buyers to make their choices.

There is a Co-operative Market and Panorama Centre and a host of similar centres at Tariq Road, Zaib-un-Nissa Street, Nazimabad, Bunder Road and other parts of the city. The special quality of these centres is that they include shops of everything. They have cloth shop, shoes, cosmetic, jewellery, bakeries, the gents ready-made garments of all sizes. The consumer will

not return disappointed from there. These shopping centres provide place for parking the cars and scooters in a given space.

We are now healing the construction of many such shopping centres in our city of Karachi. They may appear to be luxurious projects but these are essential. They supply us all our curiosities at once place. This saves us from running from one shop to another; from one market to another market.

67. My Daily Life

Points: Introduction - What I do at home in the morning - School routine - After the school - Conclusion.

I am a student. I lead a disciplined life. Regularity in work has become a habit with me. Hence my daily life follows a very simple routine.

I rise very early in the morning begin my day with my morning prayer. Then I go for a walk in the open fields. There I perform my breathing exercise and take in as much oxygen from the fresh morning air as possible. On coming back, I take my bath. After my breakfast, I take to studies. I continue reading till 9.30 A.M. Then I prepare myself to go to school. The school begins at 11 A.M. But I am at school at least ten minutes earlier.

On reaching school, I make it a point to occupy one of the seats of the front benches. This I do for two reasons: first, I like to be as near the teacher as possible and secondly, I have known from experience that the back benchers are generally deficient in their studies. We learn various subjects according to the school time-table. I prepare my lessons well everyday. I am always in the good grace of my teachers. The school breaks at 4.P.M.

After school hours I return home at 4.30 P.M. After taking some light refreshment, I go -to the play ground to take part in various games, specially hockey. It refreshes my brain and makes my body active. At about sunset, I get back home. After my evening prayers, I sit down to study and continue upto 8.30 P.M. when I am called to take my supper. After supper, I spend sometime with my brothers and sisters watching T.V. programmes. Very soon sleep overpowers me and I go to bed.

In holidays; I sometimes visit my friends and relatives. Life on holidays will necessarily create a breach of the regular routine. But I never break the golden rule "Early to bed and early to rise."

68. The Town In Which I Live

Points: Introduction: It is under the process of extension - A city of shopping centres - Industrial centre - Places of excursion - A centre of learning.

I live in Karachi. It is the principal city and the main sea-port of Pakistan. It is spread over an area of 800 sq. Kilometers and has a population of over seven million. It is the first capital city of Pakistan.

Karachi has expanded tremendously after the creation of Pakistan. All around the proper city, we find suburban localities sprouting- without an end. Since Karachi is ever expanding, there are various organizations here which look after or to be more correct are supposed to look after the welfare of this city.

Those organizations are K.D.A., K.M.C., P.W.D. and other housing societies. The main schemes which are fully developed are the Defence Housing Society, Darul Arnan Housing Society, Mohammad Ali Housing Society, Federal "B" Area, North Nazimabad, Gulshan, North Karachi etc. Many more housing societies are in the offing. Fashionable plazas and squares have sprung up at every nook and corner of the city. Even in the old Karachi many remarkable changes are visible. Many old buildings are demolished and instead sky-high plazas are rising.

Hundreds of fashionable shopping centres have come up in different parts of the city. Saddar is the biggest shopping centre of Karachi. The Empress Market, Zaibunnisa Street, Mehboob Market, Panorama Centre, Karim Centre, the Co-operative Market, and the Radio and T.V. Market make this shopping centre the most attractive place for all the buyers. From early morning till sunset there is huge rush of buyers in this area. They present a delightful scene in the evening.

Karachi is the biggest industrial centre of Pakistan. Its industrial areas stretch for miles on the outskirt of the city. On account of its vast industry, Karachi has drawn people from all parts of the country. Wide roads have been constructed with glittering lights on both sides.

There are several gardens, parks, museums and libraries in Karachi. The Hill Park, Aziz Bhatti Park and Safari Park stand prominent. Besides these major parks of the city many small parks have been made in different K.D.A. schemes. Clifton, Manora and Hawkes Bay are among the favorite resorts of the people of Karachi.

Karachi is a centre of learning. There are two universities and hundreds of colleges and technical institutions. There are two medical colleges in Karachi. Karachi is rapidly growing and its population consists of all- Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Parsis etc.

69. My Home or My Family

Points: Introduction - Our neighbors - Our family members Conclusion.

Last month my father bought a new house and we went to stay there. It is situated in the central part of the city. Not far from our house there is a bus stand. Schools and colleges and markets are near it. It has three rooms on the ground floor and three rooms on the first floor. In front of the house there is a compound where we planted bushes of flowers. In the backside we have sowed seeds to grow vegetables. Our new house is airy and well-lighted.

We have got a few neighbors. They are kind, loving and helpful. Within a short period they have mixed with us and we feel quite at home in our new house. They invited us for tea and in return we invited them. In our family, there are eight members. I have two brothers and one sister younger than myself, while two sisters and one brother are my elders. It forms a big circle at meal times. I am the fourth child in my family. My elder brother is a final year student of the Sind Medical College. My elder sister is very sweet and affectionate. If I am ever in difficulty with my home-work, and that is by no means uncommon, I have my brother and sisters to help me. I also help younger's in their studies. The youngest one is our sister. Her baby-talk gives us great enjoyment. She is darling of all. We live like little community.

My father is a college teacher. His income is just enough to maintain such a big family. Our meals are not rich, and nothing can be wasted. But we have always had plenty of simple, nourishing food, and none of us have ever had to go hungry. So we are much better off than millions of poor people in our country. My father takes great care of all of us. He also takes keen interest in our studies. If anyone of us falls sick, he is always at his bed-side. He gets extremely worried if my elder brother returns home late.

My mother is very sweet lady. She never shouts at us nor does she beat anyone of us. She has much sympathy and love for each of us. My sisters help her in house-hold work. She does all cooking in the house.

We lead a very regular and disciplined life. Our home is very sweet because each member has deep love and affection for one another. Although we are not rich, yet we have the wealth of contentment and simplicity.

70. How I Use My Leisure

Points: Introduction - Necessity of leisure - How is it best to utilize leisure - Conclusion.

After a hard day's work, nothing is more refreshing than some rest or some sort of recreation. Rest helps to conserve physical energy. Recreation makes us fresh and fit. This, infact, is our leisure period.

We cannot keep on working continuously without leisure. Leisure is necessary and we must have it. It keeps us going. A change in usual routine work creates extra energy in us. Leisure makes our lives less monotonous.

Like others I g.et some leisure every week. But I do not misuse it. There are many people who think that leisure means plain idleness. This is wrong idea of leisure. It means a change from one kind of' activity to another. Whenever I am free do some kind of household work. I clean my room and arrange my books and note-books. I do some gardening. I write letters to my relatives and friends.

Whenever I get leisure, I read home interesting books and magazines. When I get tired of reading, I go for an outing to Clifton. The sight of the sea seems to have a peculiarly peaceful effect upon my mind. .Every sight and sound inspires a spirit of rest and peacefulness. It is a delightful change, after escaping from the noisy bustle of our daily work. Here nature is quiet. At times, we friends arrange a picnic at any far distant place. If I am free in the morning or evening, I go to the school play-ground. There I play one game or another. Sometimes I attend a public meeting to hear the lectures of great persons. I consider leisure-time precious and donot like to waste it. I use it in some useful work.

71. My Pet Animal

Points: Introduction - Dog tamed from the earliest times of human history - Many kinds of dogs with different strong points Dog's love and faithfulness.

The dog is an animal belonging to the some family as do the wolf, the jackle and the fox. But all these are still wild and untamed by man: while the dog has come under the influence of man and has been tamed by him and has been used as his friend and servant from the very earliest times.

There are many kinds of dogs. There are big and strong dogs like mastiffs and wolf-hounds that are used by hunters in hunting wild animals. There are petty lap-dogs and poodles and Spaniels and Pekinese, which people keep as pets.

When wild, the dog is very ferocious. It lives on flesh, and kills even wolves and tigers. When it is tamed, it is very obedient and faithful. It then lives on milk, rice, bread and meat, and becomes man's friend and servant. When it becomes mad, it is dangerous to man; and men bitten by a mad dog develop hydrophobia and die.

Dogs are very intelligent animals, and can be trained to do all kinds of useful work. Some kinds of dogs make good watch-dogs and guard the property of their masters against their thieves. In polar regions the dogs are employed in dragging sledges over the snow. The famous St Bernad dogs are trained to search for travelers lost in the snow on the Alps and guide people to save them. Many kinds of dogs are used in hunting. Fox-hounds are known for their keen sense of smells. Other kinds of dogs like grey-hounds and deer-hounds are known for speed and keen sight which are so helpful in chasing and killing wild animals. In the Great War, many dogs were employed in carrying messages during a battle. The cleverest kind of dog is the

sheep-dog. It can very easily understand all the signs and terms employed by its master. It watches a flock of sheep and goats almost as well as the shepherd himself can.

The dog has been called man's best friend. Many people who possess dogs feel that the latter are their real companions. This is not only because dogs are more intelligent and clever than most other animals, but because, when they are treated with kindness and sympathy, they are extraordinarily affectionate and faithful.

Our friends may desert us; our relatives may turn cold shoulder to us, but the dog will ever remain faithful to us. Even when riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, a faithful dog is constant in its love. Such is the faithful nature of the dog which, if properly treated, proves to be a constant friend of men in this world full of troubles and miseries.

72. Qualities of a good friend

Points: Introduction - Qualities of a good friend - Conclusion.

Good friends are rare in this world. One may have several-friends in the school or college but a real friend is rarely, to be found. A real friendship is made up of several things. A true friend is selfless. He must be firm and fearless. A good friend is not afraid of displeasing us, when we go wrong. Flattery is no part of a good friend, when, we are in trouble a good mend should come forward to help us. This is the test of friendship.

Considering these points I am fortunate to have a friend of whom I am proud of. His name is Imtiaz. I have known him for the last six years. We live in the same locality and study in the same class. Imtiaz is tall and good looking. His forehead is big and his eyes are bright. He is well behaved and cultured. He is never a vain. Rather he is extremely modest. His pleasing and gentlemanly manners made him popular not only with his teachers but also with all his class mates.

He is very intelligent. At the same time he is honest, sincere and straightforward. He is very obedient and respects his parents and teachers.

My friend is good at studies but .he is not a hook worm. He takes keen interest in sports and games. He is a good player of cricket. He led the school team several times. Everybody admires when he bats. The school is proud of him. I greatly value his sportsmanship and culture. It is a pleasure to talk to him. Within five minutes, he will hr able to impress you with his conversation. He will express his point of view in such a way that you will be converted Lo his views.

He is not blind to the values of a friend. Himself a model of excellence and virtue, he never tries to pick holes in my coat. If he ever criticizes my faults, he does it so gently that I never feel offended. His company is a source of pleasure to me. One cannot be sad in his company. He makes you laugh heartily. He is a boy who smiles at cares and laughs at sorrow. In short, his friendship is the greatest boon God has bestowed upon me.

73. My Favourite Game

Points: Why f like tennis - Why I don't like other games. I like to play other games too, but none so well as tennis.

Of all the games. I like tennis best. Tennis is the king of all the games, and all the fashionable people like to play it. It is a favorite game of the cultured and the refined.

I have my reasons for liking tennis more than any other game. First of all tennis is not so violent as hockey or football is. It is physically impossible for a man of weak constitution like me to bear the heavy strain of either hockey or football. Only those who possess an exceptionally strong health can bear the strain of, and enjoy playing these games. But in the case of weak person they do more harm than good. Secondly, why I prefer tennis to any other game is that tennis is not so risky as hockey, football, or cricket. A ball in hockey may strike your bone and leave it broken for life.

A hard kick at foot ball may dislocate your leg and make you lame for ever. In cricket, the ball may strike your head and break it, or hurt your nose or teeth. But no such fear need trouble you in tennis. It is such a safe game that even a child can play without breaking limb or muscle. It may be argued that it is cowardly to fear danger, that a brave boy must face danger boldly and overcome it rather than avoid it; but no such advice can make me play games like foot-ball, cricket or hockey.

I strongly believe that 'discretion is the better part of valour', that it is wiser to avoid danger rather than court it. Lastly, why I like tennis is more or less personal I take pride in playing this game. I feel it a game superior to all the others. Moreover, I derive more pleasure and satisfaction from playing tennis than from any other game. I cannot understand why other

people like hockey and football better than tennis. They must be thoughtless people. Otherwise they must have decided in favor of tennis long before. A light game at tennis relieves .you, brings you joy, fills you with satisfaction and gives you exercise sufficient for the up-keep of bodily health. What more do you want? It is such an enjoyable game that no one can resist the temptation of playing it.

I can play football and hockey besides tennis, and a little of cricket and volley-ball; but none so well as tennis. It is the game I like most to play.

74. The Indoor Game I Like Most

Points: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy - Ludo and other games - Chess - fable - tennis my favorite game – Chess – rable – tennis my favorite game – Why I like it - It affords me much pleasure.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. So we should all have some kind of amusement in the evening. This has a very healthy effect upon our mind. Our minds need relaxation. Some encourage idleness and fill our minds with a dislike for hard work. Such a one, for instance, is the game of cards. They are very good if one wants to waste one's time, but I don't like them.

I do not like Ludo and other games of the same kind. They are mechanical and only fit for very young children to play. No patience or intelligence is needed to play them, and before long I get tired of them. Perhaps I would have liked it if it had been as exciting as chess or as interesting as a game of cards.

I do not like even chess, for it needs much time. I would rather solve a difficult .problem of Mathematics than play chess. I wonder why people play it. To me the Bishop, the Queen, the Pawn and the King appear to be supremely uninteresting. I have the same feelings of disgust for cards, as I said before.

Of all indoor games I like table-tennis the best. It has all the advantages of an outdoor game and it is also one of the best indoor games. The table-tennis table is in a way a small tennis lawn. The small racquets and the balls are like the tennis racquets and the tennis balls. There is a pleasure in striking these balls and sending them flying across the small net. In this game one has always to be careful, for one cannot afford to lose any point. It gives mild exercise to our

limbs, but it also trains our power of judgment, and makes our wrists more supple and our eyes more alert.

The game also affords much pleasure. While we play it we laugh and make merry. We do not sit still and quiet and absorbed as chess-players do. At the same time, the game affords amusement to many people. It is not like chess which is meant for two only, or like cards which are meant for a party only of four. A whole crowd can come and watch it, and almost actively take part in it. For this reason I like this game most.

75. My Birthday

Points: Introduction The friends invited - My new resolve – Future plane of my daily routine - Description of the occasion Conclusion.

Last Thursday was my birth day. Though I usually read late into the night and wake up late in the morning, I got up very early last Thursday. I observe a special programme on my birthday every year. The day was full of engagements and merry making. I have a number of friends. I go increasing their number by one every year. Last Thursday it was my sixteenth. birthday. So I invited my sixteen friends to my birth day celebration.

I resolved to bring a better change in my life on the birthday. I looked over the year which came to an end on last Thursday. I felt sad that a whole year had passed away and I was none the better for it. I, therefore, resolved to do my best this year. With such a thought, I prepared a daily routine for myself. I resolved to follow it throughout the year. I am glad to say that till now I have not missed a single item in the plan I made for myself last Thursday.

My birth day party was arranged in the evening. My sisters took interest in decorating the main hall room. There was joy and pleasure every where My mother was full of smiles. The guests came in time. They all congratulated me on my birthday. Their kind words filled one with joy. I was overwhelmed with joy to receive a wrist watch from my uncle as my birth day gift. The guests were entertained with nice dishes. There was also a programme of light music. One of my friends thrilled all of us by his sweet songs. At the request of my friend I also sang a song. I was deeply moved by the affection shown to me by my elders. We badly missed our elder brother who was in the statch for higher studies. The function was rounded up by 10 O'clock in the night.

I bade good night to my parents and retired to my room to sleep. I slept and I did not know who awakened me next morning on Friday, fresh and ready to do my day's work.

75. Your Favourite Hero of History

Points: Introduction - Youth and training - A great ruler - His struggle against the British - He was a great national hero

My favorite hero in history is Tipu Sultan. Tipu Sultan, the worthy son of Haider Ali was born in November, 1750 at Devanhalli near Bangalore. At the age of ten his education was complete. Besides other subjects, he was taught Persian, Arabic, French and English. Over and above he acquired a thorough understanding of the art of modern warfare.

Tipu Sultan "the Lion of Mysore", ranks among the noblest figures of all times. He was both a brave general and a farsighted ruler and administrator. He established peace throughout the empire and introduced beneficent reforms in all branches of administration. He was a great lover of democracy. He did away with landlordism. Trade and industry grew rapidly, new cities sprang up all over Mysore.

Tipu Sultan was a true Muslim. In his private life Tipu Sultan was free from the prevailing vices of his class. He prohibited the sale of wine. A man of sound character, he had an intense faith in God.

Tipu Sultan made a determined effort to secure freedom for his country. When the Muslim power in the sub-continent was declining and the influences of the British were increasing, it was he who made a last effort to secure freedom for the land of his birth. He has been called the "last ray of India's hope".

He realized the danger of foreign domination and devoted all his energies and resources for fighting till British. The great Sultan failed, no doubt, to achieve his object but there can be no doubt that he left a great impression of his patriotism on the minds of his country men as well as his enemies.

Tipu Sultan used to say that a day's life of a lion is better than hundred years of life of a jackal and he proved the truth of this saying by his unique sacrifice. Right since the days of his father he had proved his valour and military skill against his enemies. The main cause of his failure was that although he had devoted his life to the cause of the freedom, his neighbors always opposed him and joined the British in making alliances and conspiracies against him.

As a result of his failure the sub-continent remained subject to foreign domination for more than a hundred and fifty years. Had the Nizam and the Marathas supported him he would certainly have succeeded in expelling the British from the Sub-continent. He died the death of a hero, fighting the British at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799. The name of Tipu Sultan would always remain foremost in the history of freedom movement.

76. My School

I read in the D.A.V. Secondary School. It is not a Government School. Our school is built in the open. It is far away from the dust, noise, and smoke of the city. Its building is very grand. It has verandahs on both the sides of class-rooms. There are shady trees near the verandahs. The burning heat of summer, bitter cold of winter and the heavy trains of the rainy season cannot trouble us.

Near the gate there are two small gardens in which there are grassy lawns, flower beds, fruit trees and a beautiful fountain. How nice it is to sit on the grassy lawns in summer evenings ! We enjoy the sweet smell of flowers and the dance of beautiful butterflies.

Our school has two science labs, a big library and a reading room. The library is full of books on all subjects. Every student can borrow books from the library. Besides these, there are about twenty classrooms, Principal's office and a clerk's office.

There are about thirty teachers in the school are all highly qualified. They all work hard in teaching us. They help the students in every way possible. They are their true friends and guides. Our results are the best not only in the city but in the district also. All the teachers are sympathetic and kind. They look after our studies. They also take care of our health and character.

The Principal of our school is an old hand. He is very particular about discipline. He keeps the school compound clean and tidy. He is a man of character. He himself is punctual, so he expects punctuality from his teachers and students. He is an ideal for the members of his staff. He does not allow students to attend school in dirty clothes. He believes in action.

We are taught honesty, industry and truthfulness by him. Hence our school students are obedient, well behaved and mannerly.

The best thing in the school is the good arrangement of games, debates and scouting. Every student has to take part in debates every Saturday. He has to attend the playground three times a week. I am glad to say that our school team is famous in the district for hockey and cricket. Our scouts get training in band and first-aid.

It is the best of all schools. It is proud of its good students and the students are proud of their good school. I love it dearly.

77. My Idea of a Happy Life

The man is a very strange creature of God. He's got so many faces and roles that it is difficult to find someone in his true colours. We all live in society and get ourselves engaged in various social interactions or gatherings, but very few of us are successful in finding the pleasure or real happiness. The dilemma of modern man is that he's engaged in doing a lot, and his thirst of more is never satisfied.

He is therefore facing lack of happiness, I believe that happiness is like a fountain that springs and waters all or it is like a heavy cloud that showers like rain. For me a happy life is a life which has got a comfortable setting, health of body and peace of mind. It means I should have a proper shelter, education, food, and enough clothes. Some people regard wealth as a source of comfort but one can easily see that this desire of wealth makes the man restless and tired.

If I have, basic necessities like food, clothing and shelter, and if I am not greedy for more, I will have a very comfortable life with all the true colours that this life offers. I will not be jealous to any body and will have peaceful time to socialize myself. In a happy life I also see myself quite healthy and fit.

For this take exercise daily and always try to have positive thinking because I know it very well that only a positive mind can have a healthy body. On the basis of shelter and health my sole desire for a happy life is to have peace of mind. In my opinion, without this one cannot enjoy a happy and satisfied life.

78. The Pleasures of School Life

School-life has its pleasures and charms which only a school-boy can enjoy. A student's life in a school is free from cares and anxieties which fall to the lot of the common people. He is as free as a bird and no sorrow dares breathe near him. Both in the school and outside it, he wants to get the greatest amount of happiness out of life.

He praises his class-mates but condemns his teachers. He sleeps much, plays a little, talks a great deal, and studies occasionally. He always avoids doing home tasks and never tries to put in hard work, The Headmaster's period is the only period he takes seriously. To tease ignorant teachers, to make fools of the poor servants, to bully little school-going boys, are his favorite recreations.

Occasionally he likes to take part in school matches. He is glad when he gets a holiday from school. But the announcement of the 'house-examination' comes to him like an electric shock. He always talks too much of himself and wishes to cut a figure in society. Early to bed and late to rise is his motto to eat much and work little is his ideal. These are the peculiar charms and pleasures of school life.

But school life is not without its responsibilities and duties. Next to home, school is the place which plays such an important part in shaping our character. It is here that we shake off our narrow-mindedness and learn to be liberal in sympathies and outlook. It is at school that we form life long friendships. We cultivate in us the spirit of mutual give and take. It is here that we learn the habits of obedience and self control which stand us in good stead in later life. The school is the best place where the virtues of punctuality, regularity, method, careful use of time, and faithful obedience, are produced in us. Therefore, it can rightly be said that a person who has never been to a school in his life has missed something very important.

79. Our Head Master

The destiny of a ship depends upon the Captain who mans it. The same is true of the school. Its success and failure depends upon the Head Master.

A good Head Master is a bone to the school. Our Head Master is able and hard working. He is very noble and honest. He takes great interest in his work. He is the friend, philosopher and guide of the students. The students regard him very much. He is not only a good administrator but also a good teacher. He teaches us English. He is specially interested in poetry.

He is famous for his method of teaching. He teaches us so nicely that we follow whatever he teaches us. In his hands English has lost its dullness. If we do not understand any point he makes us understand it clearly.

He has a sweet personality. He attracts students as magnet attracts iron. All the students are prepared to carry out his orders at all costs. He lives for the school and students. They are his first love. They are his last love. His word is law for us. He is, no doubt, the king of his little kingdom of school.

He takes a round of the school. He sees that all the teachers are working well. If any teacher is on leave, he asks his first assistant to make arrangement for his time table. He is religious minded. He always advises us to work hard. He also asks us to be obedient to their parents and teachers. He likes to see us good citizens of free Pakistan.

Our Head Master is very keen about games. He sees that every boy takes part in one game or the other. He has divided the school into different houses. In our school Inter-Houses Tournaments are held. He is a true lover of cricket. Sometimes matches are held between students and the members of the staff.

Our Head Master believes in strict discipline. He attaches great importance to orderly behavior and good manners. He sees that students come in school uniform. He himself is very particular about his dress.

Our head Master is a man of lofty character. He is also interested in extra curricular activities, such as games, dramas, debates and lectures. He is a great man and he is making his students gift.

80. A Public Lecture I Attended

Points: A lecture to be delivered by Mr.A - In the Civic Centre Hali - The President was requested to take the chair- The president introduced the speaker - The speaker spoke on the unity of the Muslim World The presidential remarks - Thanks to the chair and the speaker.

It was announced the other day in the news papers that a lecture was to be delivered by Mr A in the Civic Centre Hall on the 20th, January at 6 P.M. Since I had never heard this great orator before, so I made up my mind not to miss this opportunity. I reached there an hour earlier with a hope to get a good seat but I was surprised to find that the hall was packed with people. Many of them sat in the gallery, but a few also sat on chairs on the dias. They were the respectable and influential people of the society.

At about five minutes to SIX, the organizer of meeting asked the people to keep quiet. Mr.L was then proposed to take the chair. He took his seat amidst loud cheers. The function started with the recitation from the Holy Quran. Mr. L -then introducing the speaker said that Mr.A is a well-known person and does not require introduction at my hands. He is a great orator and a true patriot. We shall all be delighted to hear him.

After this he called upon the speaker to address the meeting. When Mr.A rose to speak, pin-drop silence prevailed everywhere. He said that the Subject of his speech was the unity of the Muslim World. At this everybody felt much interested. In the course of his speech he traced the causes of the downfall of Muslims all over the world. "We should love and tolerate each other," he said, "and respect each other's feelings.

We are all Muslims and we should act and behave like Muslims. He gave a clarion call to the Muslims to come back to religion. He advised the Muslims to shun their petty differences and form an united front against their common enemy. The Muslims, so long, followed the teachings of Islam remained supreme.

The remedy of our problems lies in the Holy Quran but unfortunately we have set it aside. Our fan from moral and spiritual ideals proved a dire tragedy for us. He bitterly criticized the super powers for their anti-Muslim policies. He quoted, for example, the Russian occupation of Afghanistan. The Americans, too, are not the friends of Muslims. We have to build up own forces. Unity is the dire need of the time. But if we quarrel with each other we shall come to grief. At the end of his speech he sat down admits deafening cheers by the people assembled there.

The President of the meeting then rose to speak. He paid rich tributes to the speaker and praised for his courage and ability. When the President sat down the Secretary came forward and proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the speaker. After this the meeting came to an end.

81. School Club

Education should be for life and not merely for a live childhood. It should train all our mental and Physical faculties. For this purpose various clubs and debating societies formed in schools and colleges, for producing a complete human beings.

Club is a place where people get together for the discussion of various problems and for spending the leisure time. Club is the meeting place of the students for many activities. There are many clubs in educational institutions like literary club, science club, History club, and other clubs. I am fortunate enough to be a member of my school club. This history club consists of twelve students six from Class IX and six from Class X. They are all its active and energetic members. They have keen interest in history and its relevant branches.

The major functions of our school club are to get information about the every day happenings in the world. Maps, charts and models are also prepared by the members of this club. And account of travels, and a record of speeches made by the great men of the world are maintained. To collect the good humored and witty discussions of burning questions, pathetic story-telling in the form of novel, and firm fact telling by the real agents concerned in the events of passing history is a peculiar job of this club.

I have been entrusted with the work of collecting biographies and historical books about the old as well as the present age. I am lucky to have a collection of books in this respect and the club is proud of having such a wonderful possession of rare books. The history books take us back to the past of a country and they unlock before us the scenes of battles and adventures. Biographies afford us a life history of great men and women who have left their foot prints on o the sands of time.

Curiosity is a natural impulse in man. We are always curious about our neighbors and about our fellowmen. School clubs satisfy this curiosity by providing different activities. Our history club is doing wonders in this regard.

82. My First Day at School

I have been reading in S.D. Secondary School for four years. I still remember my first day at this school. On that fortunate day, I got freedom from the control of my tutor who loaded me with heavy home-task. You can think of my joy when I was told that I would be sent to a new school.

I got up early in the morning of 8th April to get myself prepared. With my tutor I started towards my new school. On the way it began to rain. When we reached the school we were completely wet.

The sight of the grand building made me nervous. I felt somewhat uneasy. I entered the office where I found four people sitting behind the counter. My tutor got a form from one of them He filled it. Then w entered the Head Master's office. My tutor gave the form to him. He looked at it carefully. He struck a bell. At once a peon rushed in. He ordered him to take us to the staff room.

The peon led us to the room where I found the teachers seated round a long table. He gave the form to one of them. The teacher put my knowledge to test in English. He found me up to the mark. Then another teacher gave me five sums to solve. I solved them with great ease. Both the teachers wrote something on the form. Again my tutor entered the office to deposit my dues. I was sent to classroom with a chit.

I reached the classroom and took my seat in the last row. In front of me there was a big blackboard on the wail. Near it there were decent chair and a table for the teacher. After a few minutes a teacher entered the class. I gave the chit to him. He wrote my name in the register. To my good luck, the teacher was an interesting fellow. He passed a few funny remarks. He

also made some interesting and harmless jokes. As the recess bell rang, we rushed out of the class. It was the recess period.

The playground became the centre of activity. Finding me along some boys approached me. They cut jokes. One of them asked me “From which jungle are you coming” I was silent. Fortunately three boys ran for my help. They took me round the school building. With them I saw the reading room and library. We also reached the hail. I found it decorated with pictures and paintings. In the meanwhile the bell rang and we were again in the classroom. One by one other teacher came but none taught us.

At 12.30 the last bell went. The classes were dispersed. When I reached home, my head was full of new ideas. I told my mother how great our school was. She was very glad to hear the account of my first day.

83. My Last Day at School

It is a custom in our school that the students of class IX bid farewell to the out going students of class X. They make the parting day as much memorable as they can. They arrange a parting feast and bear all its expenses. They do their best to make the function a success.

This year 20th February was my last day at school. The school bell rang as usual. The boys of class X were sad I outlook. After the first period the teachers and the student of highs classes met in the school halt. The Head Master and teachers sat in chairs. We, the students took out seats or dual desks.

The function was started by the students of class IX They started reading poems. They sang songs and made speeches suited to the occasion. Every item of the program me was directed towards the outgoing class. Then our class in charge got up. He made a speech which moved our heart.

He told us that we were soon entering life. Our care-free life would end soon after we got school certificates. After passing Secondary School Examination we would have to face the hard realities of life. He advised us to face the life boldly and honestly. He asked us to be honest, truthful and upright in our dealings. He advised us to set an aim of our life and try to achieve it with fair means.

Last of all the Head Master rose in his seat. There were clappings on all sides. He made a brief but beautiful speech. He talked of our association with school for number of years. It was the school and its worthy teachers that had prepared them for the struggle of life. He explained in details the advantages of simple living and high thinking. He wished us all a successful life and a bright future.

Then our monitor thanked the Head Master, the member of staff and the students of class IX for their good wishes. He promised on behalf of his class fellows that they would keep in mind the lessons taught by their teachers. He further said that they would do their best to remove ignorance from Pakistan. He assured the Head Master and the teachers that they would never forget their school, the temple of learning.

After these lectures the grand tea-party took place. Fruits and sweets were served in great quantity. We ate them to our fill. There was a lot of fun. At 4 P.M. we were photographed. This was the last item of the function.We left the school with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow.

84. The School Peon

Points Introduction – His name and age – Hid dress and family – His duties – conclusion.

One who sits outside the Head Master's office is called a school peon. He is an important person. You think that he has no importance. But the Head Master knows very well how great his services are for the school. School cannot do without him.

Mubarak is our school peon. He is forty years old. He possesses a strong and healthy body. He has whitish colour; He belongs to a small village in Sind. He is all the time in Khaki uniform. He has a white Cap on his head, He gets a uniform once for two years, from the school. He lives in a small room in the school building. He is married but his life and children live in the village.

He has numerous works to do. He comes an hour before the opening of the school. He cleans the Head Master's room and the office. He puts all things there in order. He opens the class room and dusts desks, tables and chairs. He then rings the bell.

As long as the school goes on, he sits near the Head Master's office. He carries out his orders. Sometimes he is sent to post letters. Sometimes he has to go to the bank to deposit or withdraw school money Sometimes he circulates an order in the classes. At other times he shows the visitors in. He does all this and other duties willingly and happily. He goes on ringing the bell at the end of each period. If sometimes he is irregular in this important duty, everybody complains against him for the school work suffers.

When it is time to close the school, he rings the final bell. He shuts all the doors and windows after the boys have gone. He then puts the keys in his pocket and goes home.

He lives a bard life. He gets a small salary. With the small income he cannot keep his family with him in the town. He has been in the service of this school for the last fifteen years.

85. My Best Friend at School

Points Introduction - His family and personality - His dress – Our close relations - His love for studies - His habits - Conclusion.

I have several friends at school. Some are my school fellows and some are my class fellows. But the best among them is Sohail , who is my class fellow.

Sohail comes of a very respectable family. He is of my age. But he is much taller than I in size. He has a very fair colour. He has curly hair, milky teeth and a pair of beautiful eyes. He has a very cheerful nature. He has been with me for two years. I never found him rough and rude. His face is always smiling. Even if any boy abuses him, he never loses his temper. From his appearance and his behavior it appears as if he were a saint.

Sohail is very neat and clean in his dress. He likes wearing a white shirt, a pant and black shoes. His clothes are always costly but never showy. His dress gives him a respectable look. It shows that he is not foppish at all. You will never find his clothes covered with ink spots or dirt.

In the hostel he is my room-mate. At school he sits on the same desk with me. We are together for the greater part of the day. We study together. We play together. We go to kitchen together to have our meals. We generally eat out of one and the same plate. Other boys envy our friendship. But we do not mind it.

Sohail is very good at his lessons. He never neglects his studies. He never gives the teacher a chance of complaint. In the last examination he stood second in the class, but was first in English and Mathematics. Sindhi is his weak subject. But he is doing his best to make up his weakness. I hope he will do well in the next examination. His father can well keep a coach for him, but he does not like the idea. He wishes to stand on his own legs.

My friend is active and smart. He is good at both studies and games. He is loved by the teachers. He is frank and honest. He never tells a lie. He does not feel jealous of any body. He has sportsman spirit. He helps the weak boys in their lessons. He is regular in his habits.

He never quarrels with anyone in the school or outside. He does not call names. He is not proud of his position in the class. Every year he gets prize both in studies and games. He helps his parents in the house. He loves hard work and honest labour. He never wastes his time at home or school.

Sohail is a boy of excellent moral character. He has got high ideals before him. He is expected to make a great man in the years to come. All his qualities have attracted me. I cannot find a more ideal friend than Sohail.

86. The School Canteen

Points Introduction - Our school canteen – Eatable in the shop – Canteen during the recess period - The confectioner -Conclusion.

A school canteen is an essential part of every school. It is an interesting place. The students encourage this shop. Groups of school boys may be seen hanging about it. Mr. Jalil is in-charge of our school canteen. It is situated on the left hand of the school gate. It has two rooms. In one room Mr. Jalil prepares the eatables. The second room serves as a dinning room.

Mr. Jalil sells puries, pudding, lassi, hot and cold drinks. All the preparation are made in Desi Ghee. The charges are moderate. They are controlled by the school committee. The Head Master often inspects the canteen. The in-charge of the shop cannot use vegetable ghee. He cannot keep stale eatables. Fresh fruits of the season are also sold.

The school canteen is a very busy place during the recess period. Every student goes to the shop. There is a great demand for hot puries and boiled grams. Mr. Jalil has an assistant boy. His dealings with the boys are fair and honest. The demand of every customer is met in no time.

The confectioner is a jolly fellow. He never loses his temper. He is an honest man. He gives right measures to every body. Sometimes the students get other things instead of what they ask for. He does not mind exchanging them. He receives his customers with folded hands. He has a smiling face. At times he cracks a joke with the boys. But he is never impolite. He does not encourage his customers to buy on credit. His open talks and fair dealings have made him very popular.

The canteen is given to the shopkeeper on annual contract. But Mr. .Jalil has been getting this contract for the last five years. He maintains a good quality of his eatables. The Head Master is pleased with his work.

87. The Recess Period in My School

Points Introduction - How students feel before the recess period - Scene at the commencement of the recess period - Scene during the recess period -After the recess period – Conclusion.

The recess period comes usually in the middle of the day. Its object is to allow some time to the teachers and the boys to refresh themselves mentally and physically.

Sometimes before the recess period begins, the students, feel bore. They become inattentive to the lessons. They no longer follow the teachers. They grow tired of their lesson. They look eagerly forward to the recess period. Some of the naughty boys even approach the school peon and ask him to ring the bell. All this shows that change is badly needed.

As soon as the recess bell goes, all the boys rush out of their class-rooms. This action of their sometimes makes the teacher angry. But they cannot help it. They want to be free for sometime. They wish to remain away from the dull atmosphere of the class.

When the students come out of class-rooms, they relax themselves in different ways. The boys of rich families enjoy nice things sweets, fruits or milk which their parents send for them. The boys belonging to average families eat some cheap things which they buy from the hawkers who reach school by this time. The poor boys generally bring food and eat it sitting in the class-rooms.

Having satisfied their hunger, boys sit in groups and discuss many things. Sometimes the subject of their talks is some teacher whom they dislike for his strictness. At other times, it is some unpopular boyar unsocial class fellow of theirs. At times, however, they talk of politics. The students of lower classes play with balls in the play ground. Very often they use their time to laugh and make themselves cheerful.

As soon as the period is over, the happy mood of the boys departs. They become serious again. They run to their rooms lest they should be late. Recess period has become a regular

feature in every day life too. These days there is an interval of half an hour in almost all offices. Some of the shops in the towns also observe lunch time.

88. My School Library

Points Introduction - My school library - Catalogues - How the books are issued -The reading room -Its uses -Conclusion.

The school library is for the use of students and teachers of the school alone. It is a part of every school.

My school has an up-to-date library. It is housed in the separate room. There are nearly fifteen almirahs. They are placed along the walls of the room. The almirahs have glass panes. Besides text books, the almirahs have books on travels, biographies, history and geography.

The books are arranged subject wise. There are Catalogues for each almirah. One almirah has books on teaching and reference books. They are only for teachers.

A librarian is the in-charge of the school library. There is a class library system in the school. The library is always open on all the days of the week. The students do not get the books directly from the librarian. Once a month the class teacher goes to the library. He selects four to five sets of books for the use of the class. The sets are well graded.

The teacher finds no difficulty in the selection of the books. Each set has thirty books. The teacher issues the books once a week to the students in the class library period. He is expected to read these sets. The students read the books during the week. They return them the following week. No boy is allowed to keep a book for more than two weeks.

The library has a reading room. It is full of tables and chairs. The newspapers, magazines and periodicals are placed on the big tables daily for the use of the students. The walls of the room are well decorated with good mottos and simple paintings. The mottos tell us the use of different books, newspapers and magazines. The poor students make use of the library books. Nearly ten thousand books are always in the library.

The school library is a good way to develop general knowledge. The students beget studious habits. It creates a taste for books after school life. Biographies form character of the students. The library creates love for books among the weak boys. It gives opportunities to make best use of our leisure time. It gives us day-to-day information of the world.

A school library is a treasure house of knowledge. It creates love for books among the boys.

89. An Inter House Tournament of the School

Points Introduction – Different Houses – A whole day programme – The final matches – Prize given to the winners.

The school inter-house tournament is a very happy event. Students wait eagerly for the day. In my school the inter-house tournament takes place in the month of December. This year our school inter-house tournament was held on 20th of December after the half yearly examination. We were then free from the anxiety of the examinations.

The whole school was divided, into four houses namely Red House, Blue House, Yellow House and Green House. All the houses had equal number of boys. There were inter-house matches in Hockey, foot-ball, Volley-Ball and Basketball. On the 20th December, match as were arranged as Red House vs Yellow House and Blue-House vs Green-House. We had holidays on both the days.

The tournaments started at 10 am on the school grounds. Our P.T.I. was referee of different matches. The players played at their best. The students of all the houses cheered their players loudly when their house scored a point. The referee's whistle ruled the field. There was a perfect silence whenever his whistle sounded.

During the intervals, we mixed freely with our teams. The players had light refreshment. The spectators gave the players many hints. After the interval the play was resumed. The players played with greater zeal than before. The cheers of the students were loud. They went mad

with joy as they watched a good point in the play. Sometimes the joyful shouts of one party were drowned in the still louder shouts of the other party. There was a noise on all sides. At last Yellow House and Green House won the matches.

On the 21st December the winners of both the teams met. It was the final match. Both the teams were strong. In Hockey and Volley-ball Yellow-House won more points and in athletic feats Green-House secured the highest points. A fat boy took part in the ten meters race. He provided a lot of fun. He panted for breath, as he raced along. At lasthe fell down.

In the evening a prize distribution function was arranged.The Director of the Schools gave away the prizes to the lucky winners. We enjoyed ourselves thoroughly.

90. The Best Teacher of Our School

Points Introduction - His personality - His method of teaching - His habits - Discipline - His interest in game - His popularity in the school - Conclusion.

Our class is taught by five teachers. There are all good and able. They love us. But I like Mr. Gul Hameed Khan most. He is our English teacher. He is also incharge of our class.

Mr. Gul Hameed Khan is a tall strong young man. He has a well built body. He has a grand personality. His appearance is pleasing. He is always very neat and clean in his dress and person. His voice is very pleasing. He generally wears a bush-shirt and a pant. We seldom see him wear a suit. He is very simple.

He is the most able teacher I have ever come across. He is a gem among teachers. He is a B.Com. , B.Ed. His method of teaching is very good. He has mastery over many subjects. He makes the lessons very interesting. He is not satisfied unless every student in his class understands the lesson. He has a kind word for each in the class. He encourages the boys to talk in English in his period. He works very hard himself. He knows how to take work from boys also. That is why he is showing good results in his subject for the last ten years.

He possesses good habits. He has a kindly face. We never saw any frowns on his forehead. He has a very keen eye. No idle boy can escape from his eye. He is very humorous. He tries to keep us in good spirits. He uses no cane to teach his lesson. We obey him; and love him. He is hard working. He likes to see us industrious.

He maintains a strict discipline in the class. He loves his pupils very much. He wishes them well from his heart. He is never partial to anyone. He has a great sympathy with the poor boys. If a

boy takes liberty with him he turns him out of the class. He does not allow him to return until he has offered a sincere apology.

He is a fine sportsman. He takes part in school games. He is a good cricketer. His presence in the school playground is a source of joy and inspiration for us.

He is the most popular teacher in the school. All the teachers respect him. The Principal has much confidence in him. He is the right hand of the Principal. He takes part in all the activities of the school. He is a good speaker. He is incharge of school debating society. Every year he prepares boys for literary contests.

For these and many other reasons he is considered the best teacher. His high character has made him very popular among the boys of our school.

91. A School Holiday on a Rainy Day

Points Introduction - Heavy rains at school time - Sights and scenes on the way - A view of the city - Conclusion.

Last year there were heavy rains in the third week of July. It rained almost every day. But to my great surprise, the rain would stop at 6.30 A.M. I had to go to school. On the night of 21st July it rained the whole night. But the day dawned brightly with shinning sun.

With a few books I reached the school. Heavy downpour started again. I was glad to see that there were only a few boys. The Principal declared holiday. We left the school in high spirits. I with my few class-fellows reached the Jehangir Garden. We left our books in the school. We draggedone another on the soft grass. Our clothes were badly spoiled. After an hour or so we left the garden.

Now we were on the road. We enjoyed the sights on the way. It was still raining. All round there was water and water. The roads were impassable. The innocent children were playing in knee-deep water in the streets. The paper-boatson the running water presented a lovely scene. The drains had become small streams. In our happy mood we decided to spend the day in the open.

We paraded the streets of the city to enjoy the natural sights. The sight of the green and fresh leaves of the trees filled our hearts with joy. The frogs, croaking loudly, at tracked our attention. Everything seemed to bless the black clouds. We walked through the muddy rain water with the shoes in our hands.

In the end we reached the chawk. There we stayed for some time. The muddy and slippery roads became a envious scene. We laughed at the people who were slipping on the roads. The cars and buses passed quickly throwing rain water and mud on the people.

In the afternoon we felt hungry. We bought some fruits to satisfy our hunger. While enjoying them we did a lot of mischief. We spent some time throwing water on one another. We teased Jawaid again and again. When he felt annoyed, we gave up the mischief, and started towards home.

92 The Annual School Sports Day

Points Introduction - Programmes chalked out -Items of the programme - Different kinds of races -The last time –Conclusion

The 15th December is the foundation day of our school. That is also our annual sports day. Students look to this day eagerly every year. This day gives them a great pleasure. They are full of joy on this day.

As usual an interesting programme was made for the day. We got printed copies of the programme. The Principal invited parents also. The P.T.I. was the incharge of whole show. The sports began exactly at 10. A.M.

First of all, the athletes taking part in different events, staged a march-past. The Principal of the school took the salute. Then the sports began.

The first item on the programme was the races 100 meters race, the 400 meters race and the 800 meters race and five kilometers race. The 5 kilometers race was a great fun. Shahid, a pretty fellow, also took part in the race. It was great fun to see him running. The boys laughed and clapped.

We laughed and laughed when other boys completed two rounds and he covered only half the round. And still he was running on. The hurdle race was also enjoyable. It was great fun to see the boys running with their hands tied backwards. It provided great fun when the boss jumped to pluck an apple tied higher up. When they tried to find out biscuits under flour, their faces were smeared with flour. The other races that we enjoyed, were the potato race, spoon race, sack race, the blindfold race and the three-legged race.

Then began the slow cycling race. Many students took part in it. Amjad my friend, won it outright. The three kilometer cycle race was worth seeing. About twenty cyclists took part in it. They passed us at a great speed. It was won by Anwar.

After the race came the jumps -the long jump, the high jump and the triple jump. These items were also very interesting.

Then came the items for strong and healthy boys the shot put, the discus throw, the javelin throw and the hammer throw. I took no part in these items as I have no interest in them.

Again, we had the most interesting item. It was the weight lifting. Amin had won the Junior Championship in this item last year. We wished to see his action. He went in to the arena. He had a muscular body. He lifted the weights with great east. Everybody praised his strength.

We were all eagerly waiting for the teachers' race. All the teachers took part in it. It was won by our Drawing Teacher, Mr. Kamal Ahmad.

The prize distribution followed the sports. Amin was considered the best athlete of the school. The Drawing Teacher received his prize a little doll. Everybody cheered him. After this the students got a packet of sweets each. We returned home happily.

93. Boy Scouts and Their Duties

Points Introduction - What they learn - Duties of scouts - Nature of their service - Origin and growth of the Scout Movement - Conclusion.

Boy-scouts are the young boys and girls who are trained to do useful services. If they are properly trained, they may be employed in doing other useful social jobs. School scouts are formed into batches. Thus they are put under a sort of military training. Sometimes senior scouts are trained as scout masters.

Boy scouts learn things which are of practical use in life. They are taught to be brave, courageous and helpful. In their uniform they are always active. A spirit of heroism and patriotism is filled in them. Indeed, everything that makes a citizen useful is taught to them.

The duties of scouts are of many types. They give first aid to the people meeting with accidents. They serve the sick. They protect persons from violence. If they find any helpless person lying on the road, they carry him to his home or a hospital. Thus boy scouts help people in their daily life.

Boy scouts also render help in fairs and exhibitions. They carry on fight against diseases. Indeed, boy scouts are a very useful team of workers. The boy scouts are never called upon to go to war. But they have to fight every hour and every day. If a house is on fire, they run to render help. They are like the good knights of middle ages. They give the needy what they need. When there is any useful work to be done they come first to do it.

The boy scout movement owes its birth to the Great war. Sir Robert Baden Powell started this movement. The trained scouts help the military in war. The scouts build high ideals before the public. Thus they improve the moral tone of the society. With this idea grown up people were brought into the movement. But now the boys and girls of all classes are admitted by the Scout Association. The Boy Scout Movement has now spread all over the world.

In many western countries boy scouts are trained in ambulance work. They are employed when they grow up. In short, Scout Movement seeks to bring out the best in a boy or a girl. It tries to develop in him or her character, physical health and sense of service.

95. Camp Fire Function in Our School

Points Introduction - Advantage of camp fire - Preparation for camp fire in my school - Commencement of the function - Items of the programme - Thanks giving – Conclusion.

A camp fire is a function which the scouts arrange. It is a branch of scout movement. The feats of skill and thetricks shown by school scouts make it most interesting. Thegames which the scouts play provide enjoyment to the spectators.

A camp fire is a very important function. It gives an outlet to the feelings of the students. The scouts are taught those things which are of practical value in daily life. They learn to be brave, courageous, generous and helpful. These things are taught to them by the functions of camp life.

A camp fire was arranged in my school last year on the night of November 20. All the scouts of local schools and colleges took part in it. Preparations were made a few days before. Our scout master Mr. C.K.Mehmood made all the necessary arrangements for the function.

All the troops assembled in the field at 7-30 P.M. The invited guests had their own overcoats because the weather grew cold in the evening. In the dim light of the fire, the function began at 8.00 P.M. At once four scouts rushed to the fire wood from four directions. Each of them had a burning mashal in his hand. They put them into the fire wood one by one speaking a few words about their identity. At once red flames rose high. We felt quite warm.

The function began with National Anthem. A few songs were sung in the praise of Pakistan. One of them was highly praised. Then Mr. C.K. Mehmood read out the programme. One after the other the school troops began to show their performances. The feats of skill provided

much fun to the audience. Everybody was glad with our school scouts' feats. Tariq of Class VIII played the role of a teacher. When he started teaching, all began to laugh at his peculiar method. He put up such a good show that everybody was surprised at his skill. On the Principal's request, our scout master sang a song playing upon a pitcher as a tabla.

Lastly, the work of thanks giving was done. The Scout Master spoke for fifteen minutes. After his speech the function came to a close. It was already 12. The guests left the school hurriedly.

We were much tired. On our request the Scout Master gave us sweets to eat. We ate it by the side of the burning wood. We drank as many cups of tea as we could.

96. My School Garden

Every polish does not possess a garden. The schools in the viscus of metropolis, off mostly no gardens. Our schoolhouse being a residential one is situated external the city. We are serendipitous in having a big and dishy garden.

Our cultivate garden is right in fore part of the schoolhouse construction. It occupies nigh ten acres of earth. There is a swollen line stratum all around it and a road passes in the area of it. It is rectangular and has an iron-gate in the intervening.

In one relation of the garden there are trees similar mango, guava and herb. All these trees are of really good level. They were brought from different parts of Pakistan. Our mangoes and guavas are the sweetest of all in the undivided of the metropolis. They are rattling famous far and countrywide for their perception and variety. There are active cardinal trees of each. They are sold every year to many product vendor on undertake. They are oversubscribed to school time students at a cheesy price fast by the Lead.

In the remaining melody of the garden there are seasonal period plants. Much plants are not perm. They endmost for almost six months in the year. In one predicament of the garden, there are nature-study plots for lour classes. There are almost 500 flower-pots which are looked after by students. In this concept there are wine bushes all along the way broadside. There are whatever remaining beds of coloured flowers of different kinds.

In the middle there is a big sedge like lawn. it adds to the beauty of the garden. There is a saintly, piece of element activity. Students in their P.T., periods run in these plots. They also liquid their plants in the leisure business very more. They jazz keen recreation in it. Terzetto gardeners also occupy reparation of the garden. They succeed day and night in it.

This garden of ours is a boon to 'students. Soft children improve their well being by working in their plots. They find an Exclusive quietness and felicity when they see their little plants growing bigger and direction scenic flowers. Throughout the garden, along with upbringing, gives eudaimonia, magnitude and happiness to minuscule children.

We oft-times sit in the day on the sedge like lawn and savour the sight of pretty flowers. The saccharine neaten of the flowers and buds urge our bosom and intellectual.

On Fridays we comprehend beauteous butterflies flying in the pastoral weather on the mango trees. How dulcet it looks when we run after them from dubya to dubyuh! What a trouble we all gain when we pull a butterfly in the net!

During the wet flavour we revel the merry notes of the cuckoo on the mango trees, and the chirping of birds in the rose bushes. The grassy lawn appears to us as if God Almighty has travel chromatic smooth on the position.

97. School Magazine and Its Uses

Points: Introduction -How it differs from other magazines -Advantages of magazines -Its management -Conclusion.

A school magazine is a periodical. The students maintain it with the help of their teachers. It contains essays, poems and articles. They are written by students in Urdu or in English.

The school magazine is different from other magazines. Its circulation is limited to students only. It is not written for the public. Hence it has nothing for the interest of public. It generally contains sporting news. It tells about the previous results. It has the name of those who brought fame, to the institution.

The school magazine has many advantages. It teaches students how to write. Boys generally avoid writing work to contribute articles to the magazine they have to write something. For their magazine they have to read and write regularly.

Secondly, the school magazine encourages the students to carry on their studies with great energy. They take part in games to see their names in the school magazine. Each school magazine has statements about the progress the students, the prizes, the medals they win. So those who are eager to see their names in the magazine must work hard at their books. They must do their best on the play ground.

Thirdly, the school magazine brings the students in close touch with one another. The writers read other books to increase their knowledge. Again they learn to think for themselves. Their thinking increases their reasoning power. A regular contribution to the magazine improves their art of writing. It gives them a command on the language.

Fourthly, the students learn the value of co-operation for the success of the magazine. A good spirit of competition comes among the boys. The essays written by teachers have many practical suggestions for the students. The boys learn the art of writing from the writings of their worthy teachers.

The school magazine is the concern of students. They conduct it with the help of teachers. Its Chief Editor is the Principal. A committee composed of both teachers and the boys is formed. In some cases students act as sub-editors. The editors are the senior teachers.

Every school should have a magazine of its own. The magazine serves a living record of writings of the would be good writers. A school magazine is no less than a teacher. It gives the students a regular exercise of both the brain and tile pen.

98. Prize Distribution Function in Your School

Points Introduction -Our chief guest -Decoration of the building -A beautiful stage set up -Reception of the chief guest -The Programme of the function -Annual report by the Principal -The prizes given away -Conclusion.

There are so many functions held in our school. But the prize distribution function of our school is unique. The whole machinery of our school is put to its fullest power.

This year the prize distribution function of our school took place on the 20th of February. The Director of School had very kindly consented to preside over the function.

The whole school was swept clean and white washed. All the rooms of the school were well decorated with motto sand drawings. The school compound was decorated with pink and yellow flowers. They presented a view of a beautiful garden. The decoration of the compound held the people spell-bound. A large number of flower-pots were well arranged in every comer of the school. The school garden had an attractive look.

A big shamiana was set up in the School compound. A special dais was made for the day. Carpets were spread over it. It was also decorated with paper buntings and flowers. On it were placed some easy chairs for the important guests. Dames were spread over the whole ground for students. All the students were in their school uniform. Every teacher was alert to his duty given to him.

Exactly at 3 P.M. the Director of Schools arrived in a car. He was received at the main gate by the Principal and the teachers. A guard of honour was given to him by the Scouts. The

Inspector had a round of the school. He was pleased to see the paintings of the young children. As he came to the dais, he was cheered by the students and the guests. He was garlanded by the Principal.

The programme began. The mass drill of the boys of class VI was splendid. The Scouts gave a show of drill which everybody liked. The fancy dress made people laugh again and again. Tit bits, stories, speeches and songs had a great effect on the onlookers.

The Principal then read out his report. The school had marched ahead with great success. The secondary results were brilliant. The school had won a name in games also. The Director was then requested to give away the prizes which he did in a nice way.

The Director, in his short speech, congratulated the Principal, the staff and the boys on the wonderful success their school had made. The function came to a close with the singing of National Anthem.

99. Celebration of the Independence Day in My School

Points Introduction - Preparation for the day - Programme of the day - Conclusion.

The 14th August is the most important day in the history of Pakistan. On this fortunate day our country became free. The British left India with bag and baggage.

We celebrate this day with great zeal every year. This year great preparations were made in the school. Every one of us was eager to take part in the Independence Day celebrations. The senior teachers of the school drew up a programme which was announced by the Head Master on the 13th August.

Early in the morning of the 14th August we gathered in the school premises. The school was gorgeously decorated with flags and buntings. Our teachers also joined us in a few minutes. We were divided into four parties each under the charge of five teachers. We went round the vicinity of the school singing national songs and shouting ‘Pakistan Zindabad, Quaid-e-AzamZindabad’. Our younger companions were full of great enthusiasm. They were shouting the slogans at the top of their voice. Thus expressing our patriotic feelings we reached at 7.30 A.M.

In the school we stood round the flag pole. We were asked to stand class wise. We looked like soldiers ready to sacrifice our lives for the sake of our country. The teachers stood behind us. Exactly at eight the national anthem was relayed from the Radio Pakistan. We all stood in respect. It was then followed by the, President's speech relayed from Rawalpindi.

This over, we started our programmes. The scouts band played tunes. National songs were sung. Speeches were made. All the speakers threw light on the importance of the, day and our duties towards the country. In the end the Head Master asked to assemble round the field to take part in the school sports. They were held with greater enthusiasm.

Those who stood first and second in the various sports received prizes. Each of us received a packet of sweets. The senior students of the school were asked to stay for illumination. After enjoying the grand illumination in the school we returned home in a happy mood.

Thus us celebrated our Independence Day in our school this day is always reminds us of the untold sacrifices of the fighters of Freedom. We should pray for those patriots who shed their blood for achieving Pakistan.

100. How We Celebrated the Republic Day

Points Introduction – Assembly in the school – A public meeting – A friendly foot-ball match – Conclusion.

The Republic Day was celebrated on the 23rd March, in a befitting manner. As directed by the Principal, we assembled in the school compound at 7.30 A.M. The school was beautifully decorated. All the teachers also attended. Admist shouts of Pakistan Zindabad, the National Flag was hoisted by the Principal.

This over, we hurried to the Quaid's mazar in our school buses. There was a large gathering, about five thousands in the least. Twenty-one bombs roared in succession. Immediately thereafter the Governor ascended the dias and hoisted the national flag. After that there was a parade of the army men and the Boys Scouts. At length the people assembled formed themselves int6 a mile-long procession. The procession moved towards the Bunder Road with national slogans.

At.3.P.M. a meeting was held in the school auditorium. The gathering was a huge one. Both the teachers and students participated. National songs were sung both in Urdu and Sindhi. Many teachers spoke on the occasion. The speakers threw light on the memorable Lahore Resolution of March 23, 1940.

They expressed how the resolution formed the basis of Indian Muslims' move for a separate homeland for them. Ultimately the united efforts of the Muslims under the leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam were crowned with success on the 14th August 1947.

In the end, the Principal of the school gave a highly educative and purposeful speech which contained valuable advices to the students. Prizes were distributed to the best participants. The function was rounded up by the distribution of sweets and refreshment to the teachers.

At 5.P.M. there was a friendly foot-ball match between the teachers and the students. It was really a very amusing game. It is needless to say that the teachers were miserably defeated.

101. Problems on School Leaving

Points Introduction – Problems on school leaving – Conclusion.

School life is care free and is full of joy and happiness. In this period the students do not take anything seriously. They seldom care for their studies and future life.

The students who do not have any definite aim during the school life suffer a lot in the end. They face many problems after leaving the school. Choosing of a career is a vital issue. The students get no aid from the teachers and the parents as well. They don't know how to decide and what to decide. This baffles the students in their decision about their future career.

The second horrible problem faced by the students is to get admission in a college. A lot of time is wasted in finding a way to this problem. After the admission is sought, the next problem which the students encounter is the combination of subjects. They are not allowed to choose the subjects at their own accord. This gives a set back to their interest.

The third problem is the teaching methods in colleges which are totally different from those of schools. No stress is laid on teaching and punctuality of time. Irregular attendance is not checked and it leaves a bad impression on the minds of students and as a result they lose their interest in studies. The most serious problem in colleges is students' politics.

The in experienced students often fall victims to the designs of the political parties of the country. Conflict among the students have become the order of the day. As a result most of the time the colleges remain closed. As a student is a learner, his first and foremost duty is to read and know. The disturbed atmosphere in the colleges deviate the students from their right path and thus they fail to achieve their desired goal.

The college authorities fail to offer a conducive atmosphere to the students fresh from the schools. They do not feel at home for sometime and find difficulties in getting themselves adjusted to the new environment. Again, the students who are not in a position after the school education to continue their studies face the problem in finding any employment.

Our country is on the developing stage. Education is very vital for its progress and prosperity. All efforts should be made to create congenial atmosphere in the educational institutions where the students may receive their education according to their choice and without any hurdle.

102. My College

Points Introduction – College building and other facilities – Principal of the college – Extracurricular activities – Conclusion.

The name of my college is Quaid-e-Azam College. It is now a nationalized government College. The college is beautifully housed in a grand building situated far away from the dust, noise and smoke of the city. In front of it runs a spacious road lined with lofty trees.

Behind the college building lie spacious lawns where the students play hockey, foot-ball, cricket and volley-ball in the evening. The college building is double-storied, consisting of one large auditorium, twenty-four class rooms, Principal's room, staff room, and office rooms. Each room is commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated. The furniture is simple.

It consists of sets of chairs and desks, and a chair and a table on the platform for the teachers. There is also a big common room for the students. Here we assemble during our leisure periods and play table-tennis, carom board etc.

The walls of the auditorium are tastefully decorated with the portraits of the founder and other leading men who have made the college what it is to-day. There are also found portraits of eminent leaders hanging on its walls.You can also find in one corner an Honors Board on which are written the names of the students who won distinction in the University Examination.

The Science Block which contains well-equipped laboratories is situated on the ground floor. Our college has a splendid library. Books of nearly all descriptions – literary, scientific, historical, biographical, political, religious, technical, and social are found in our library. There is also a Reading Room where you can read all the newspapers, magazines, monthlies and weeklies published in Pakistan. Our college also maintains a canteen where tea and refreshments are available at subsidized rates.

It is a degree college with the faculties of Commerce Arts and Science. About four thousands read in this college. There are about fifty lecturers and professors. They are all highly qualified. They all work hard in teaching us. They help the students in every way possible. They are their true friends and guides. Every year the results of the college improve and hundreds of students get first division.

The Principal of our college is an eminent educationist. He is very particular about discipline. He keeps the college compound clean and tidy. He is a man of character. He is very popular among the students. He himself is punctual, so he expects punctuality from his teachers and students. He is an ideal for the members of his staff. He believes in action.

The best thing in the college is the good arrangement of games, debates and other extra-curricular activities. The students of this college have always made their mark in intercollegiate debates and competitions in games and sports. There are two N.C.C. Units attached to the college. Every year a large number of students get military training. In short, the college aims at the all round development of the personalities of the students.

This college is one of the best of all colleges of Karachi. It is proud of its good students and the students are proud of their college. I love it dearly.

103. My First Day at College

Points: Introduction – My first day at college – New atmosphere – Conclusion.

My first day at college is an important event of my life. To me it is an unforgettable day. During my school days. I had a glimpse of college life from my elder brothers and sisters. I was most curiously awaiting the day when I would start my college life. I thought that the college life would offer me a free life; here restrictions would be few and threat of teachers would be little. At last the longed for day came in.

I was admitted to the Government College of my city. I entered the college premises with new hopes and aspirations.I was glad to see that the college presented a new sight. It was quite different from what I had seen in and around our school. I came across many unknown faces.

I had some very strange experiences on the first day of my college life. I was baffled to see students playing indoor and outdoor games and enjoying radio programmes during class-hours. There is no restriction of uniform. I observed that the students are free in their movements. They can do things according to their choice.

I found all the newly admitted students in high spirits. They were all happy to make friends. I moved round the college. I was very much delighted to see the grand library of the college where I could find books on very subject. The college laboratory excited my interest on the very first day and I got eager to perform experiments there.

I noted down the time-table of my class from the notice board. I attended the classes. I found that the method of teaching in the college is different from that in the school. Each subject is taught by a specialized teacher. Questions are not asked in the classes.

Professors do not rebuke the students if they fail to learn their lessons. They simply tell the students to be conscious of their responsibilities. The students find here a homely atmosphere which they lack in the school. For this, they feel easy and comfortable here.

I felt a new rhythm of life and returned home with a mixed sense of duty and liberty.

104. College Life

Points : Introduction – College life is interesting and full of joys – Activities in college – Conclusion.

The College is an institution for higher education.Education from after the secondary stage upto the degree stage. It is a place where the students are offered subjects according to their choice and where they are offered opportunities for preparing themselves for the struggles of life ahead.

The college life offers a free life to the students. It is interesting and joyous.The college life,has rightly been called the golden-period of one's life. The students are concerned with eating, playing and studying, College is a proper place to get proper education and training. It helps us to be a perfect man. It also helps us to grow our own personality. It teaches us discipline, manners and etiquette. College life isquite different from the school life. Here one is freer.The relation between the teacher and taught is more cordial.One is free here to express his ideas. We learn in the college the social value of life and spirit of self-help. College life in spite of all its cares and burdens, remains incomparable asa whole.

The main function of the college is to prepare its students to be true citizens of the country. So it is equally. They know that anything and everything will not be public attentive to their academic and extra-academic life. It aims at imparting them good education and, at the same time, developing their mind and body.

The method of teaching in the college is different from that in the school. Here teachers are distinguished scholars who have full grasp of the subjects they teach. They are not only the teachers of the students. They are also their friends they mix with the students, play with the

students and participate with them in their extra-academic activities. The students find here a homely atmosphere which they lack in the school.

For the development of the mind of the students, there are arrangements for publishing a magazine at least once a year. There are also provisions for debates, literary competitions, annual dramatic performances, social gatherings, variety shows, educational excursions etc. All these help in bringing out the talents of the students. They can thus realize in what sphere of life they are likely to shine in future.

As an incentive to acquiring knowledge and information in addition to what the students have from their texts, there is the library where there is a good collection of books on different subjects. The students may utilize the library by reading in its Reading Room or taking books to read them at home.

The college is a place for cultivating friendship and exchanging views which add to their knowledge. The students come to college from schools with different views But here these are smoothed in association with the students of different tastes and ways of thinking.

A college gives the student a passport to the world at large. As a graduate, he earns a cultural distinction, a professional competence and a social prestige. Our college life will pass like a pleasant dream. But I will always remember those happy moments, pleasures and activities of college life.

105. The College Magazine

Points Introduction – How a college magazine differs from other magazines – Its utilities – Conclusion.

A magazine is a publication containing articles, stories etc, by different writers issued at intervals.

The above definition of the magazine is also applicable to the college magazine. But it has some limitations. It is a magazine of the College. So no articles from outside are entertained except from those who are or were connected with it very intimately. Thus in a college magazine articles from ex-teachers and ex-students and the like are found to be published. Again, care is taken to see that the articles published in the college magazine are keeping with its atmosphere, taste, tone and temper. Articles smacking of bad or depraved taste or dealing with political matters are not accepted for publication.

A College magazine is principally a publication of the students, by the students and for the students. It is meant for the fruition of the talents in the students. So the first and foremost chance is given to the students to exhibit through their writings the talents they have. There are budding poets, novelists, dramatists, etc. among the students. It is through the magazine that they are given an opportunity to show what they are. •The college magazine is, therefore, of immense benefit to the students.

The college magazine is thus. a vehicle for giving expression to the students inner most feelings and sentiments. An article published in the magazine makes the writer wild with joy. He sees his name in print times without number and feels excitingly elated. Thus serves as an incentive to his future writings, .These when ripened are likely to make him literature of note.

The college magazine polishes the taste of the students. They know that anything and everything will not be published in the magazine. This makes them cultivate good taste. And this will be of immense service to them in their future life.

It teaches them discipline in writing. Articles of unmanageable length are not accepted for publication in the magazine. For chances are to be given to a large number of students. It induces them to think and read. Each contributor of ail article desires his contribution to be appreciated and highly spoken of. For this he is to consult books other than his texts. Thus it helps to develop the habit of reading.

It creates a spirit of healthy competition among the students. Every writer desires his articles to be judged as acceptable. This creates a spirit of rivalry which leads to the production of better articles. It thus makes the writers more and more careful, polished and artistic.